ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLORADO JUDICIARY

July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986

Office of the State Court Administrator

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Office of the State Court Administrator
Two East Fourteenth Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80203

Joseph R. Quinn
Chief Justice
Supreme Court

James D. Thomas
State Court
Administrator

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AR Editor . . . Steve Kane

To the Honorable Members of the Supreme Court:

It is my pleasure to transmit the Annual Report of the Colorado Judiciary for the 1985-86 fiscal year.

The report is designed to give a concise but brief overview of the Judicial Department's highlights for FY 1986.

Also included are important trends or programs that will carry through into the following years. A statistical appendix will be available in the fall of 1986 to augment the information presented herein.

The major highlight of FY 1986 is the increasing growth of court filings, particularly in our district and county courts. District court civil cases, for example, grew 34 percent in FY 1986 and county court filings were up significantly in every category. Both district and county court caseloads are at an all time high. Nevertheless, the court system has responded with greater productivity and increased case terminations. We have reached the point, however, where even management efficiencies cannot cope with double digit filing increases. This report clearly indicates that by whatever measurement, court workload demands have surpassed the capabilities which present resources of the system can provide.

It is through the dedication, innovation and perseverance of all of the judges and employees that we have continued our proud record of accomplishment during the first part of this decade.

I extend my appreciation to everyone who is a part of the judicial system for a job well done. I am confident we can meet the challenges facing us in the future and that we will continue to provide an outstanding forum for dispute resolution to the citizens of Colorado for whom the judicial system exists.

Sincerely,

James D. Thomas

MESSAGE FROM CHIEF JUSTICE JOSEPH R. QUINN

The 1985-86 Annual Report of the Colorado Judiciary reflects the accomplishments that have occurred in the Colorado judicial system over the past year. Without the efforts of judges, clerks, probation officers and other court personnel around the state, none of this would have been possible.

I would like to highlight a few of the accomplishments over the past year. First, based upon recommendations made by the National Center for State Courts, the State Court Administrator's Office was reorganized to give added emphasis to planning, public education, and training. In August of 1985, the Judicial Advisory Council was created to provide the Department with an added planning component. The 24-member committee, which is chaired by Justice Dubofsky, meets quarterly and will make recommendations to the Supreme Court concerning judicial matters. In its first year, the Council has considered proposals for judicial evaluation, improvements in judicial management standards, changes in the boundaries of the judicial districts, and problems with the current part-time county judge system.

The appellate courts are continuing their efforts to maximize the benefits of the automated case management and tracking system. Improved indexing and screening procedures enhance the ability of the Supreme Court to manage its docket.

Public education efforts have been augmented with the addition of a full-time Public Education Coordinator and the expansion of the Public Education Committee's role which includes the involvement of three subcommittees: school, community, and media. Each subcommittee has been developing a number of projects and is currently engaging in the development and implementation of a comprehensive Bicentennial of the United States Constitution Program. School projects consist of a statewide teacher training effort in law-related education, curriculum development designed for all grade levels, and the cultivation of court/school partnerships. A series of town hall meetings, focusing on a number of public interest topics, has been scheduled; one town hall meeting has been produced and aired on a cable network as a Law Day project for 1986. The media subcommittee has been creating plans to generate a courtmedia guide, conduct statewide media training sessions, and produce public service announcements and a radio talk show on the United States Constitution.

Training initiatives have been taken in a number of areas. In the winter of 1986 the Supreme Court's Task Force on the Permanent Placement of Children held a two-day training conference which included judges, legislators, county attorneys, guardian ad litem representatives, and other interested groups. The conference made a number of recommendations concerning the problem of abused and neglected children. Two week-long orientation programs were conducted for new judges covering basic skills and information needed by people assuming a judicial office such as advisements, arraignments, judicial ethics, and docket management. In the fall the judges attended the annual judicial conference which included sessions on evidence, gender bias, and a delayreduction seminar. Referees and commissioners attended a three-day training session in May which covered such topics as application of judicial immunity to referees and commissioners, contempt proceedings, and legislative updates. Judges also attended a number of more specialized programs conducted by the National Judicial College in Reno. Management training sessions were conducted for trial court and probation staff at various times throughout the year. In the spring, an innovative program on justice and the humanities was conducted using grants from the Colorado Endowment for the Humanities and U.S.West, Inc. This program provided judges and their spouses with an opportunity to re-examine their philosophies, attitudes, and roles. The program was enthusiastically received by the participants and another session will be conducted next year.

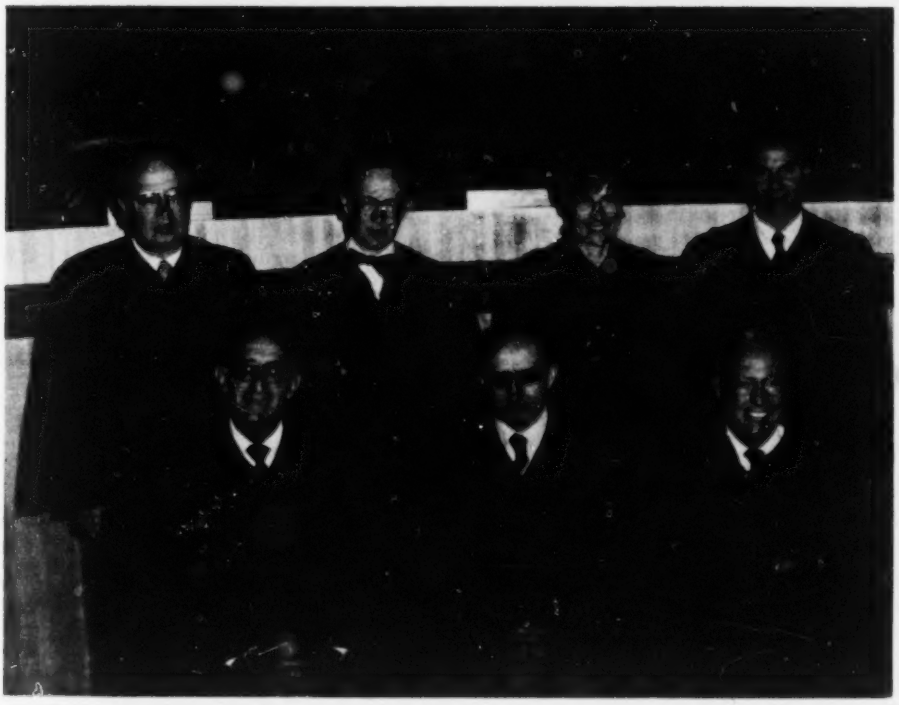
Two directives were issued during this fiscal year in order to enhance the preventive and rehabilitative goals of probation. The cornerstone of the directives is the establishment of an initial period of intensive supervision for all high-risk offenders sentenced to probation. This program significantly increases the time probation officers spend with offenders. To accommodate the requirement for additional resources to provide intensive supervision, other services in probation were prioritized. In addition, it was necessary to place time restrictions on conditional placements of probation offenders in residential community correction programs in order to effectively utilize state dollars.

There are several areas which need attention in the near future. One of these is the problem of court delay. A statewide committee has recently been established to address problems of delay. A committee to review the Code of Judicial Conduct has also been created for the purpose of considering possible amendments to the Code. These new efforts, in addition to continuing our efforts in several other areas, will provide us with a busy and productive year.

As we approach the legislative session, the Judicial Department's priority will again be the addition of six Court of Appeals judges to the Court of Appeals to handle the ever increasing caseload of that court, and to amend the appellate jurisdiction of that court and the Supreme Court in order to fine tune the appellate process. Another legislative priority is to pursue an increase in judicial salaries at all levels of courts. Judicial salaries in Colorado for all our state courts are in the lower half of the national salary scale, and higher salaries are desperately needed. Another priority is to pursue funding for the statewide automation plan. While legislative support was sought for technological improvements in the 1986 legislative session, low revenues prevented acceptance of the automation plan by the Joint Budget Committee. Nevertheless, this is a critical need and we will continue to pursue funding for improvement.

Despite the sparse revenues in FY 1986, the Department made significant iniatives toward improving judicial services for the citizens of Colorado. It was only through the cooperation of the judges, clerks and probation officers throughout the state that we were able to meet the revenue crisis with only a hiring freeze. As caseloads continue to increase, we will look at innovative ways to address problems which arise in the courts. The support of all members of the judiciary is needed if we are to meet our goals.

THE SUPREME COURT



SUPREME COURT

CHIEF JUSTICE JOSEPH R. QUINN
William Erickson
Luis D. Rovira
Jean Dubofsky
George E. Lohr
Howard M. Kirschbaum
Anthony F. Vollack*

**Replaced William D. Neighbors on 2/3/86.*

THE SUPREME COURT

INTRODUCTION

The Colorado court system consists of the Supreme Court, an intermediate Court of Appeals, district courts and county courts. Each county has both a district court and a county court. A special probate court and juvenile court exist in the City and County of Denver. Colorado statutes also authorize locally funded municipal courts with jurisdiction limited to municipal ordinance violations.

The state judicial system was reorganized in 1965 as a result of a constitutional amendment adopted in 1962. The county court as it existed prior to the amendment was eliminated, and juvenile, probate, and mental health jurisdiction was transferred to district court, except in the City and County of Denver, where separate juvenile and probate courts were created. The amendment also clarified the appellate jurisdiction, supervisory power, administrative authority and rule-making powers of the Supreme Court.

Another constitutional amendment approved in 1966 established a system in which candidates for judgeships are screened by local nominating commissions who submit two or three names to the Governor. Vacancies are then filled by appointment of the Governor. Justices and judges then run for retention in office on noncompetitive ballots. This amendment also created a Judicial Qualifications Commission with authority to recommend to the Supreme Court the removal or retirement of a justice or judge of a court of record for willful misconduct and other reasons specified in the amendment. In November 1982, an amendment to the constitution caused substantial change in the Commission's procedures and membership. Effective July 1, 1983 the name of the Commission changed to the Commission on Judicial Discipline, and its membership was expanded to ten members.

In 1970, the State of Colorado assumed the full responsibility of funding all courts of record, including juvenile and adult probation, other than the Denver County Court and municipal courts. A statewide public defender system was created by statute and became funded by the state at the same time.

THE SUPREME COURT

The Colorado Supreme Court is composed of seven justices who serve ten-year terms. The number of justices may be increased to nine upon request of the Court and concurrence of two-thirds of the members of each house of the General Assembly. Justices of the Supreme Court must be qualified electors of the state and licensed to practice law in this state for at least five years prior to their appointment. The Court selects a chief justice from among its members, who serves at the pleasure of the court. Generally, the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction is restricted to special writs. The Constitution provides that appellate review by the Supreme Court of final judgments of the district courts, the Denver Probate Court, and the Denver Juvenile Court shall be allowed, but does not prescribe the method of appeilate review. The Constitution further provides that the Supreme Court shall have such other appellate review as may be provided by law. The Supreme Court has initial appellate jurisdiction over: cases in which constitutionality of a statute, a municipal charter provision, or an ordinance is in question; cases concerned with decisions or actions of the Public Utilities Commission; writs of habeas corpus; water cases involving priorities or adjudications; and summary proceedings initiated under the Election Code. The Supreme Court also has initial appellate jurisdiction, pursuant to the Colorado Appellate Rules over prosecutorial interlocutory appeals of suppression orders and prosecutorial appeals involving questions of law. The Supreme Court also has certiorari review over appeals from the Court of Appeals or a district court.

County court appeals are first initiated in the district court (or the Denver Superior Court in appeals from the Denver County Court). Further review by the Supreme Court may be had only upon a writ of certiorari issued at the discretion of the Supreme Court.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.

Transition and development marked FY 1986 in the Colorado Supreme Court. The Honorable Joseph R. Quinn was sworn in as Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court on July 1, 1985, after Justice William H. Erickson resigned from that post. Justice William D. Neighbors resigned on February 1, 1986, and was replaced by the Honorable Anthony F. Vollack, former district judge of the First Judicial District.

Numerous administrative and logistical changes within the Judicial Department occurred in FY 1986. The State Court Administrator's Office was reorganized from seven to five departments in order to simplify management of administrative functions, and more effectively deploy resources to assist trial courts.

The Court, in reorganizing the Judicial Department provided emphasis to planning, public education and training as priorities for the department. The Judicial Advisory Counsel was created to study the needs and problems of the judicial system and recommend improvements. A public education coordinator was added to the Judicial Department staff, and increased efforts have been placed on training and education for judges and court personnel.

Anticipating additional Court of Appeals judgships and after a review of the statutory allocation of appellate jurisdiction between the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, along with those provisions of the Colorado Appellate Rules relative to appellate jurisdiction, the Court will propose jurisdictional changes aimed towards maximizing the most efficient use of judicial resources in the face of increasing appellate dockets.

The Court is continuing its efforts to maximize the potential benefits of the appellate automated case management and tracking system. Initial and secondary case screening procedures have been implemented, together with an automated issue indexing system in order to assist the Court in keeping pace with its caseload.

BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, AND COMMITTEES.

The Supreme Court also exercises supervisory and administrative responsibilities in a variety of areas. Volunteers serve on boards, committees, and commissions which assist the Court in the performance of these duties.

Due to the rapid development of the law into a wide range of areas and the extensive changes which occur annually in the law through both legislation and case law, a number of committees meet throughout the year to propose new or amended rules and procedures to the Supreme Court to insure they are in compliance with the law. The committees involved in this process are:

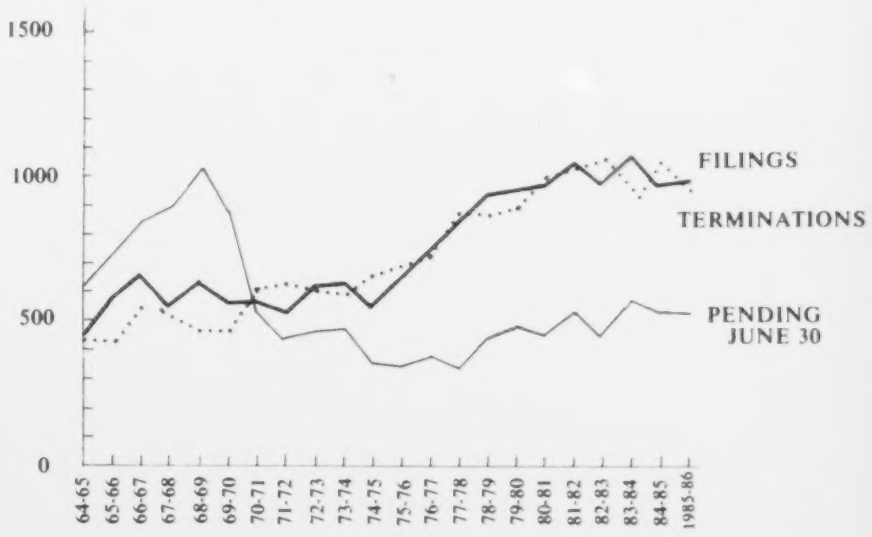
Committee on Civil Pattern Jury Instructions
Committee on Rules of Civil Procedure
Committee on Criminal Pattern Jury Instructions
Committee on Rules of Criminal Procedure
Committee on Municipal Court Rules
Water Judges Committee

A number of boards are responsible for insuring that the quality of the legal profession is maintained. In 1985, the Grievance Committee and Office of the Disciplinary Prosecutor received 873 requests for investigation of alleged misconduct with 395 of the matters being docketed for investigation by the Board. The Unauthorized Practice of Law Committee considers complaints filed against anyone accused of practicing law without a license. The Advisory Committee on Group Legal Services and Advertising establishes standards and insures compliance by any attorney advertising legal services. TheBoard of Law Examiners administers the system which governs admission to the Colorado Bar. In 1985, 955 persons took the bar examination, with 776 passing and being admitted. The Board of Continuing Legal and Judicial Education Committee supervises continuing legal education for practicing lawyers and judges. Each practicing judge and attorney in the state must complete 45 units of continuing legal education every three years with at least two ethics credits.

Table 1. Caseload of the Supreme Court

FISCAL YEAR	CASES PENDING JULY 1	CASES FILED	TOTAL CASELOAD	CASES TERMINATED	CASES PENDING JUNE 30
1964-65	565	484	1,049	447	602
1965-66	602	581	1,183	437	746
1966-67	746	640	1,386	542	844
1967-68	844	574	1,418	519	899
1968-69	899	620	1,519	496	1,023
1969-70	1,023	568	1,591	484[a]	847
1970-71	847	544	1,391	581[b]	511
1971-72	511	517	1,028	605	423
1972-73	423	606	1,029	602	427
1973-74	427	611	1,038	559	479
1974-75	479	553	1,032	666	366
1976-77	343	735	1,078	704	374
1977-78	374	854	1,228	893	335
1978-79	350[c]	941	1,291	877	414
1979-80	414	950	1,364	893	471
1980-81	471	966	1,437	979	458
1981-82	458	1,052	1,510	1,001	509
1982-83	509	971	1,480	1,033	447
1983-84	447	1,069	1,516	948	568
1984-85	568	967	1,535	1,011	524
1985-86	524	988	1,512	973	539

[a]In addition, 260 backlog cases were transferred to the Court of Appeals.
[b]In addition, 299 backlog cases were transferred to the Court of Appeals.
[c]Revised pending figure.



Several administrative committees also are responsible to the Supreme Court. The Committee for Judicial Training and Orientation supervises the preparation of training sessions for judges and establishes minimum content requirements for education programs. The Personnel Board of Review, and the Judicial System Reclassification Review Board consider all complaints, grievances, and reclassification appeals filed by employees of the Colorado Judicial Department and provides hearings to resolve the disputes.

The Public Defender Commission has administrative responsibility over the Office of the State Public Defender which provides defense services to indigents. The Commission serves as the governing board for the Office of the State Public Defender.

The Committee on Referees recommended new rules to the Court which were adopted in April 1985. The Committee met regularly throughout the year to monitor and evaluate the use of referees in the state. In conjunction with the Training Administrator of the State

Court Administrator's Office, the Committee developed and conducted a training conference forreferees and commissioners. The Committee also began an extensive statewide evaluation of referee responsibilities which will be concluded during the next fiscal year.

The Special Committee Regarding Guidelines for Part-Time Judges and Referees recommended that the Court adopt new ethical guidelines for part-time referees and county judges. The Committee's recommendations will be considered as amendments to the Code of Judicial Conduct.

The Panel on Consolidated Multi-District Litigation consists of seven district judges who are designated by the Chief Justice. This panel considers requests to transfer cases which involve common questions of law or fact, and are pending in different judicial districts. The panel certifies its recommendation for transfer to the Chief Justice for approval.

Another body that assists the Supreme Court is the Commission on Judicial Discipline. Colorado's first disciplinary commission for judges was created in 1966, when Colorado voters approved an amendment to the state constitution that replaced the political process of electing judges with a system based on merit selection, appointment and retention.The voters amended the constitution again in 1982 by changing the commission's name from the Commission on Judicial Qualifications to the Commission on Judicial Discipline, and expanding its membership. The commission now has ten members: two district court judges; two county court judges; two lawyers; and four citizen members, who cannot be judges or attorneys. New rules of procedure were adopted by the Supreme Court during the 1984 fiscal year.

The Commission has jurisdiction over the conduct of the 222 justices and judges who serve in the state court system. It does not have jurisdiction over the 16 county court judges in Denver, the 41 referees in the state court system, or the more than 100 municipal judges located throughout the state.

In calendar year 1985, 88 complaints involving 60 different judges were filed with the Commission, and the Commission received an additional 200 requests for information about its procedures and jurisdiction. Seventy-four cases, including carry-over cases from the previous year, were resolved, and the Commission issued corrective actions in fifteen cases.

As a result of the Commission's activity during the last 19 years, 11 judges have been ordered retired for disability, and the Commission has issued 84 private admonitions or reprimands. Although not necessarily reflected in the

Table 2. Distribution of Case Filings in the Supreme Court

1969-70	564	4	0	568
1970-71	528	16	0	544
1971-72	508	9	0	517
1972-73	582	20	4	606
1973-74	575	30	6	611
1974-75	517	33	3	553
1975-76	69	81	1	651
1976-77	658	75	2	735
1977-78	784	66	4	854
1978-79	852	89	0	941
1979-80	817	130	3	950
1980-81	900	54	12	966
1981-82	981	64	7	1,052
1982-83	918	52	1	971
1983-84	023	37	9	1,069
1984-85	933	31	3	967
1985-86	954	33	1	988

Table 3. Distribution by Type of case Filed in the Supreme Court

	FISCAL YEAR					
	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86
Criminal Appeals	72	107	86	82	52	63
Original Proceedings	333	312	321	310	273	293
Petitions in Certiorari	417	451	394	502	493	487
Civil Appeals (including P.U.C. decisions, water cases, and constitutional questions)	47	70	67	54	50	51
Interlocutories	17	29	24	34	23	24
Statutory Reviews (includes Ballot Title Review)	7	4	7	4	4	0
Habeas Corpus	30	29	17	20	9	17
Bail Reduction	0	1	1	0	1	1
Non-Adversary Sentence Review	0	1	1	1	1	0
Interrogatories	2	2	0	0	1	0
Reapportionment	0	1	0	0	0	0
Reopened Cases	12	7	1	9	3	1
Rules 21.1	0	2	1	1	1	3
Judicial Qualifications Review	0	1	0	2	1	2
Request for Stay Pending Appeal	0	0	1	0	2	1
Unauthorized Practice	0	1	7	6	3	0
Original Proceedings						
(In Discipline)	29	34	43	34	43	42
(Disability)				10	7	3
TOTAL	966	1,052	971	1,069	967	988

statistics, 25 judges have resigned or retired during or following Commission investigations. Of course, many judges resign or retire from the Colorado judicial system each year for reasons completely unrelated to the disciplinary activities of the Commission.

SUMMARY OF CASELOAD ACTIVITY.

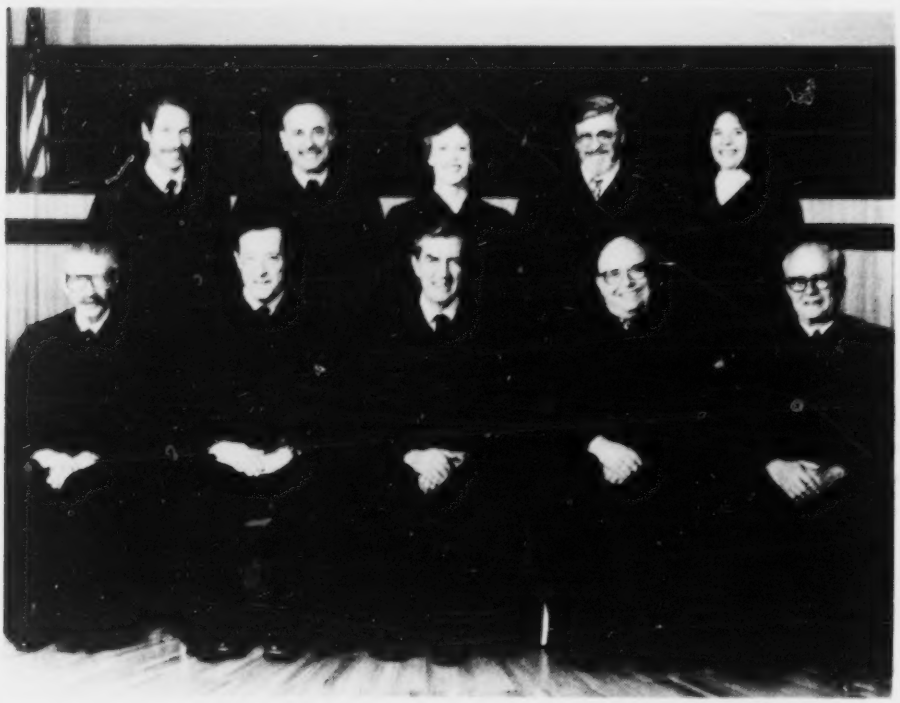
The Colorado Supreme Court experienced an increase in the number of cases filed in FY 1986. Specifically, there was an increase in the number of original proceedings and direct appeals filed, while there was a slight decrease in the number of petitions for writ of certiorari filed.

The Court has again maintained its excellent record of disposing of cases, terminating 973 cases in FY 1986. This is one of the highest number of terminations in the Court's history. Despite the efforts of the justices, the pending caseload increased by fifteen cases.

Table 4. Distribution of Case Terminations in the Supreme Court

FISCAL YEAR	DISPOSED OF BY WRITTEN OPINION	DISPOSED OF WITHOUT OPINION	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	TRANSFERRED TO COURT OF APPEALS	TOTAL TERMINATIONS
1964-65	254	193	447		447
1965-66	251	186	437		437
1966-67	325	217	542		542
1967-68	321	198	519		519
1968-69	299	197	496		496
1969-70	230	254	484	260	744
1970-71	346	235	581	299	880
1971-72	352	245	597	8	605
1972-73	291	308	599	3	602
1973-74	303	253	556	3	559
1974-75	343	315	658	8	666
1975-76	293	377	670	4	674
1976-77	285	411	696	8	704
1977-78	322	564	886	7	893
1978-79	284	587	871	6	877
1979-80	291	596	887	6	893
1981-82	279	722	996	5	1,001
1982-83	311	722	1,028	5	1,033
1983-84	217	731	946	2	948
1984-85	239	764	1,003	8	1,011
1985-86	222	745	967	6	973

THE COURT OF APPEALS



CHIEF JUDGE

David W. Enoch

JUDGES

Charles D. Pierce
Donald P. Smith, Jr.
Norman E. Berman
Edwin P. Van Cise
Aurel M. Kelly
Alan L. Sternberg
Dale P. Tursi
Lewis T. Babcock
Karen S. Metzger

COURT OF APPEALS

INTRODUCTION

The first Court of Appeals was created by the General Assembly for an indeterminate term in 1891 and consisted of three judges. It was instituted to assist the Supreme Court clear up its backlog and was dissolved in 1904. The second Court of Appeals was formed in 1911 consisting of five judges. This Court was formed for the same purpose as the first and was dissolved four years later in 1915.

In 1970, the legislature again authorized the formation of the Court of Appeals, consisting of six judges to assist the Supreme Court reduce its backlog of pending cases. Jurisdiction was limited to civil matters. In 1974, four more judges were added to the Court of Appeals and its jurisdiction was expanded to include criminal cases.

Today, the Court of Appeals is composed of ten judges who serve eight-year terms. The judges must be qualified electors of the State and licensed to practice law in this state for at least five years prior to appointment. The Court sits in divisions of three judges to hear and determine all matters before it. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court appoints one judge of the Court of Appeals to be Chief Judge. The Chief Judge assigns the judges to the three divisions and rotates assignments from time to time. In addition to handling administrative duties, the Chief Judge provides backup coverage of all of the divisions by substituting for judges during vacations, illnesses, and disqualifications.

The Court of Appeals has initial appellate jurisdiction, with exceptions, over appeals from the Colorado District Courts, and Juvenile Court of the City and County of Denver. In addition, the Court has initial jurisdiction over appeals from certain final orders of the following 16 agencies and boards:

Industrial Claim Appeals Office (from both Workman's Compensation and Unemployment compensation)
Banking Board of Colorado
State Board of Engineers and Land Surveyors
Colorado Podiatry Board
State Board of Chiropractic Examiners
State Board of Medical Examiners
State Board of Dental Examiners
State Board of Nursing
State Board of Optometric Examiners
State Board of Physical Therapists
State Board of Pharmacy
Board of Education
Colorado Real Estate Commission
Colorado Civil Rights Commission
Passenger Tramway Safety Board
State Personnel Board

Appeals of the decisions of the Court of Appeals are directed to the Supreme Court by writ of certiorari. Under certain circumstances, the Court of Appeals may request transfer of a case to the Supreme Court prior to final determination for review. The Supreme Court then determines which court should have jurisdiction over the case. The Supreme Court may also order the Court of Appeals to transfer any case to the Supreme Court for final determination.

FISCAL YEAR 1986 PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.

This year the Court managed the largest number of cases and the largest year-to-year increase of new filings in its history. The court received 1,867 new filings, representing a 17% increase over fiscal year 1985. It managed 3,741 cases and finished the year with 2,151 cases pending. These large increases taxed all the Court's resources beyond their limits.

The Court implemented several programs in an effort to counter these trends. In October 1985, the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals implemented an automated issue tracking system in an effort to optimize case assignment and research. Further, the Court utilized four senior appellate judges to conduct 262 settlement conferences in cases pending before the Court. Twenty-two percent of the conferences resulted in a settlement and dismissal of the appeal. The effect of the conference is reflected in this year's 24% increase in terminations without opinion. Also, in FY 86, the Court used two senior appellate judges in a fourth division for 60 days disposing of another 30 cases by written opinions. These programs are an attempt to do more with the existing resources and are aimed at reducing the Court's backlog of pending cases.

Anticipating an increasing backlog (Graph A), the court has requested for the past six years that the General Assembly authorize an increase in the number of judges on the Court. In FY 86, the Court again unsuccessfully requested the addition of six judges. A similar request will be made again to the next General Assembly.

With the addition of six judges, the Court would make every effort to resolve the backlog problem. However, if current statistics and projections are as accurate as they have been over the past six years, the backlog and delays will not be eliminated (Graph B). The addition of six judges will help to increase the disposition rate to a point in 1988 that dispositions will exceed the filing rate, but for only one or two years. The backlog will be reduced by only 119 cases out of 1,264 then at issue, and within two years thereafter the filing rate will again exceed the disposition and the backlog will be as great as it is now and continue to grow.

Because of the six-year delay in adding more judges, only the addition of nine judges (Graph C) would make it possible to eliminate the backlog and handle the new filings through 1992. The addition of the requested six judges now becomes only a temporary solution and the problem will have to be addressed again soon.

The Court continued to travel to various parts of the state to hear oral arguments in pending appeals. The most recent travel docket assignments have been in Boulder, Colorado Springs, Grand Junction, and Fort Collins. Next fiscal year the Court has planned a more aggressive travel schedule to address the increasing number of appeals filed from the western slope and the Colorado Springs area.

Table 5. Caseload Projections with Present Staff of 10 Judges

	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92
Pending Cases Beg. of Fiscal Year	1475	1644	1879	2151	2439	2859	3382	4017	4775
New Filings	1580	1626	1862	1917	2090	2236	2392	2560	2739
Total Caseload	3055	3270	3741	4068	4529	5095	5774	6577	7514
Termin. W/out Opin.	457	446	558*	617	648	680	714	749	787
Termin. by Opinion	954	950	1002	1012	1022	1033	1043	1053	1064
At Issue at End FY	607	771	988	1261	1598	2055	2619	3300	4106
Not at Issue	1037	1103	1163	1178	1281	1327	1398	1475	1557
Pend. Cases, End FY	1644	1879	2151	2439	2859	3382	4017	4775	5663

**85-86 Settlement Conference Program*

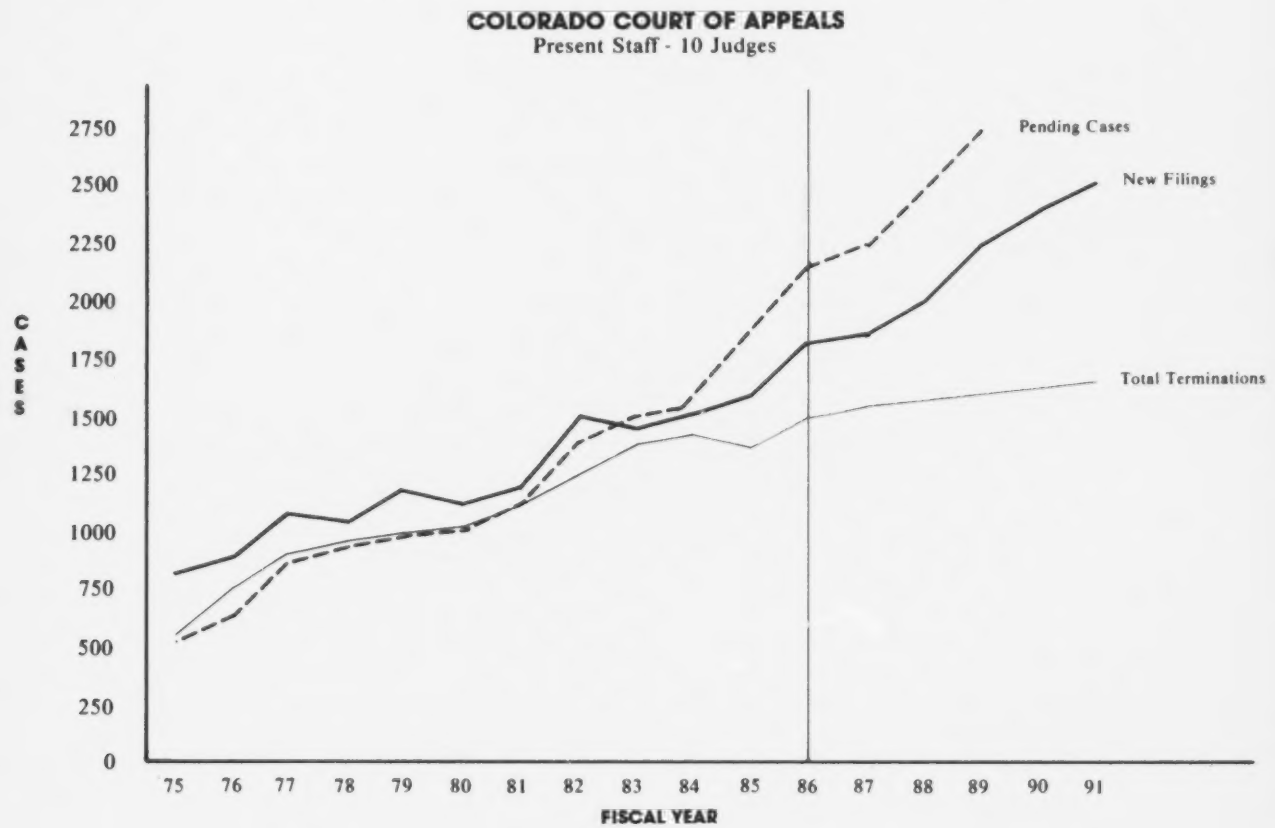
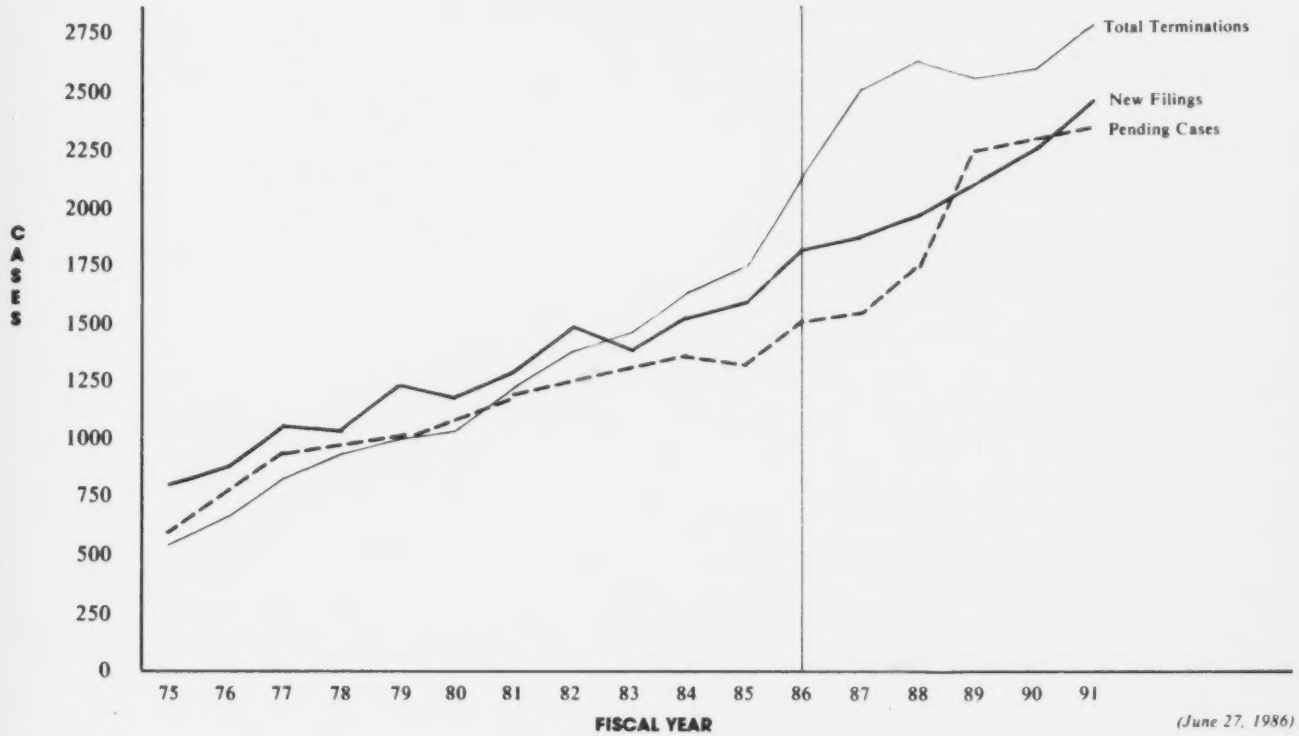


Table 6. Caseload Projections with Six Additional Judges

	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92
Pending Cases Beg. of Fiscal Year	1475	1644	1879	2151	2439	2643	2590	2642	2812
New Filings	1580	1626	1862	1917	2090	2236	2392	2560	2739
Total Caseload	3055	3270	3741	4068	4529	4879	4982	5202	5551
Termin. W/Out Opin.	457	446	558	617	648	680	714	749	787
Term. by Opinion	954	950	1002	1012	1238	1609	1626	1641	1695
At Issue at End FY	607	771	988	1261	1383	1264	1245	1338	1513
Not At Issue	1037	1103	1163	1178	1260	1326	1397	1474	1556
Pend. Cases, End FY	1644	1879	2151	2439	2643	2590	2642	2812	3069

1 If 6 Judges are added in FY 87-88

COLORADO COURT OF APPEALS
Six Additional Judges

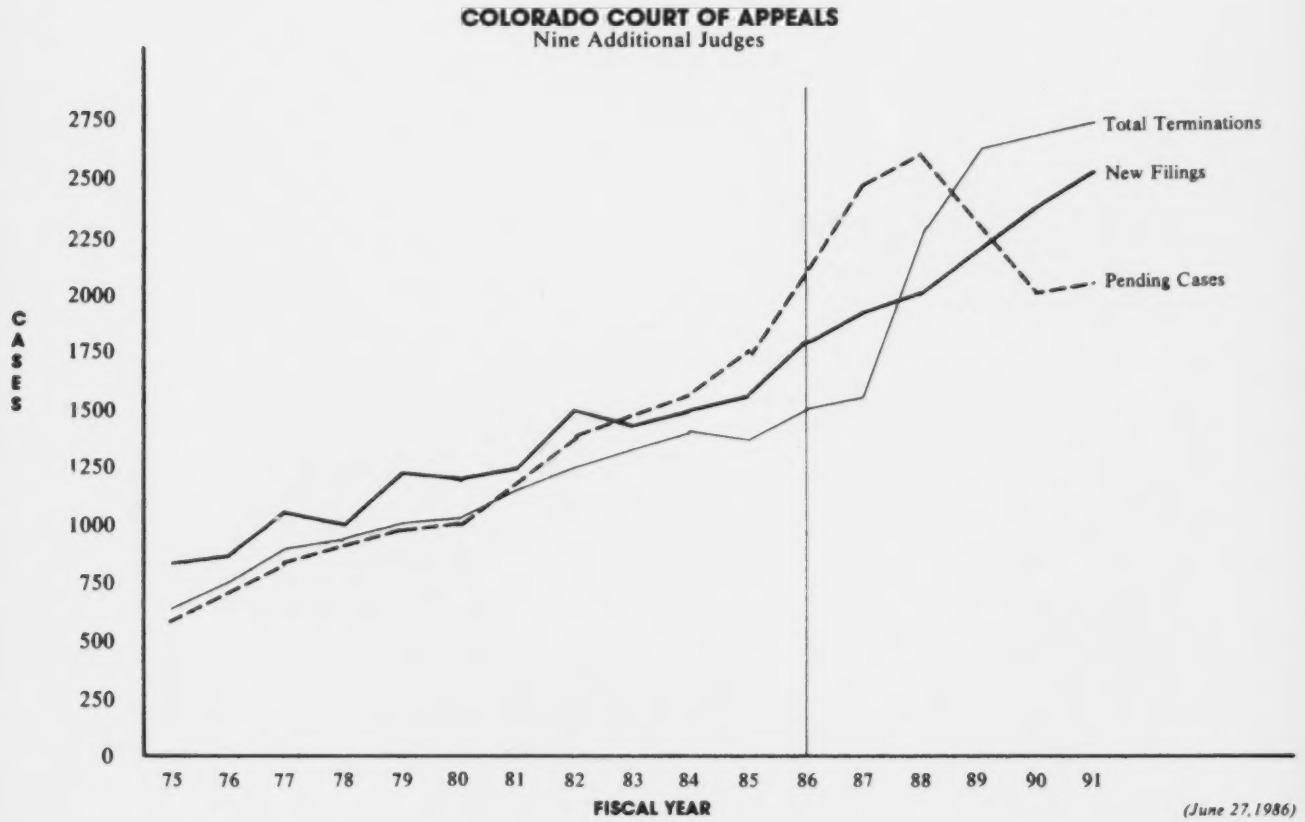


(June 27, 1986)

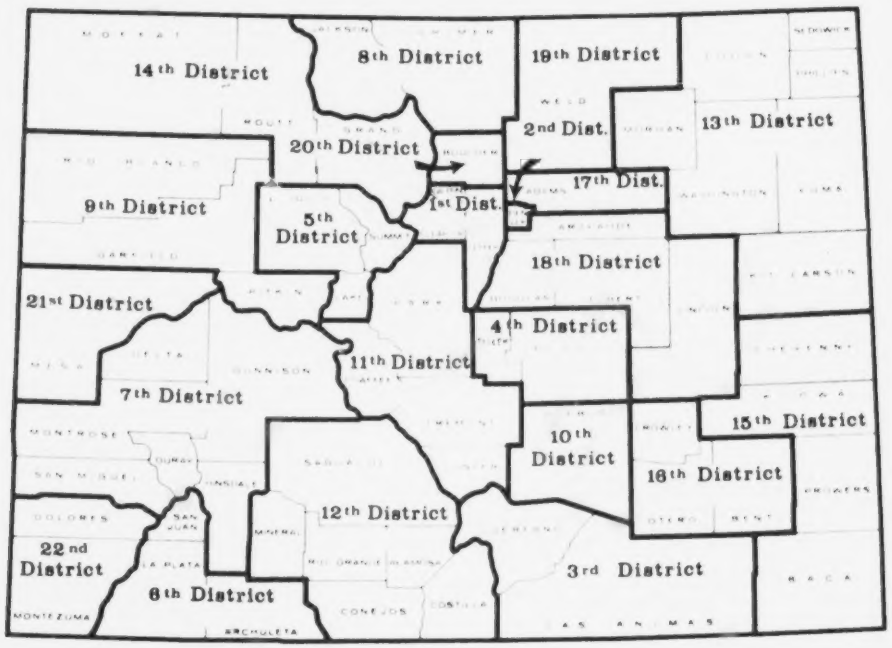
Table 7. Caseload Projections with Nine Additional Judges

	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92
Pending Cases Beg. of Fiscal Year	1475	1644	1879	2151	2439	2533	2192	1954	1830
New Filings	1580	1626	1862	1917	2090	2236	2392	2560	2739
Total Caseload	3055	3270	3741	4068	4529	4769	4584	4514	4569
Termin. W/Out Opin.	457	446	588	617	648	680	714	749	787
Termin. by Opinion	954	950	1002	1012	1348	1897	1916	1935	1955
At Issue at End FY	607	771	988	1261	1272	864	555	353	268
Not At Issue	1037	1103	1163	1178	1371	1726	2087	1601	1562
Pend. Cases, End FY	1644	1879	2151	2439	2643	2590	2642	1954	1830

1 If 9 additional Judges are added in FY 87-88



THE TRIAL COURTS



TRIAL COURTS

INTRODUCTION

The bulk of state court activity occurs at the trial court level. Colorado has a court of general jurisdiction, the district court, and a court of limited jurisdiction, the county court. Since 1971 filings of all trial court case types has increased greater than either population or court staff.

While citizens file more cases per person, the court staff must process more cases with relatively fewer resources. Graph D illustrates that over the past 15 years, Colorado courts have been expected to do more with less. As the caseload has increased, the appropriation, when adjusted for inflation, has remained stable.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT HIGHLIGHTS

The state trial court system is divided into 22 separate judicial districts. These judicial boundaries have been in effect since 1974. District 2, which comprises the city and county of Denver, is divided into four separate administrative districts: Denver District Court, Denver Juvenile Court, Denver Probate Court and Denver Superior Court.

Listed below are each judicial district's highlights for the year.

1st District

Counties: Gilpin, Jefferson
No. of District Judges: 8
No. of County Judges: 6
1986 Est. Population: 427,688

Daniel J. Shannon

The 1st District combined Jefferson District and County Courts, in effect creating the largest single court in terms of filings (54,487 in FY 1986). The 1st District, primarily Jefferson County, recorded growth of 18.2% in district court and 8.8% in county court.

2nd District

Counties: Denver
No. of District Judges:
- Denver District Court: 20
- Denver Juvenile Court: 3
- Denver Probate Court: 1
- Denver Superior Court: 1

1986 Est. Population: 513,847

Clifton A. Flowers
Denver District

Field L. Benton
Denver Probate

Charles Bennet
Superior Court

Orrelle R. Weeks
Denver Juveniles

The 2nd District is the only Class A county in the state, meaning Denver is both city and county. Denver's County Court is the only county court not part of the state court system. Another unique aspect of the 2nd District is that the district courts are broken into four jurisdictions: Denver District Court, Denver Juvenile Court, Denver Probate Court, and Denver Superior Court. All four process different kinds of cases. Denver Superior Court is scheduled for elimination in November of 1986.

After years of relatively stable filings, Denver District Court has increased 26.4% over last year, primarily due to an 41.8% increase in civil caseloads. Denver Juvenile Court had a 15.6% increase in filings, while Denver Probate filings had a 4.7% decline and Denver Superior Court filings fell 11.7%.

3rd District

Counties: Huerfano, Las Animas

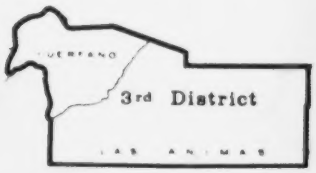
No. of District Judges: 2

No. of County Judges: 2

1986 Est. Population: 21,267

1986 saw case filings increase in the 3rd District. District filings were up 2% and county filings were up 4.5%.

Harry R. Sayre



4th District

Counties: El Paso, Teller

No. of District Judges: 10

No. of County Judges: 7

1986 Est. Population: 389,579

The 4th District had a 18.1% increase in district court in 1986. County court filings also increased during this period by 15.3%.

Donald E. Campbell

5th District

Counties: Clear Creek, Eagle,

Lake, Summit

No. of District Judges: 3

No. of County Judges: 5

1986 Est. Population: 48,002

The 5th District has been building new facilities in several counties. In August 1985, the courts moved into the new Criminal Justice Center in Eagle. A new Criminal Justice Center is scheduled to be ready for the Summit County Courts in October, located in Breckenridge. The 5th District caseloads grew 2.9% in district combined and 10.3% in county court.

William L. Jones

6th District

Counties: Archuleta, La Plata,

San Juan

No. of District Judges: 2

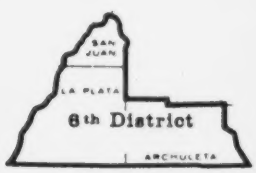
No. of County Judges: 3

1986 Est. Population: 37,576

The most significant activity in the 6th District concerned the construction of the La Plata County Courthouse. The new court facilities, under construction for over one year, are under a court deadline for completion.

The district experienced a 1.6% increase in district court and a 4.9% increase in county court.

Al H. Haas



7th District

Counties: Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel

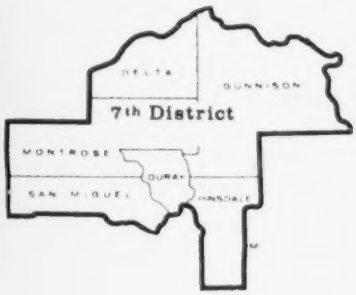
No. of District Judges: 3

No. of County Judges: 8

1986 Est. Population: 67,562

The 7th District saw its district court caseloads decrease by 7.6% and its county court caseloads increase by 15.7%.

Jerry D. Lincoln



8th District

Counties: Jackson, Larimer

No. of District Judges: 4

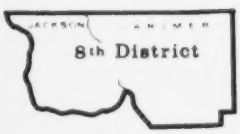
No. of County Judges: 4

1986 Est. Population: 177,084

The 8th District saw continued success with its Bench/Bar Committee, which is used for discussing and solving some of the problems that exist between the bench and the bar. Contract counsel for Guardian Ad Litem appointments continued to be used successfully in this district. This program has realized savings over non-contract appointments while maintaining quality representation.

District court filings grew 8.8% while county filings grew 14.2%.

John-David Sullivan



9th District

Counties: Garfield, Pitkin, Rio Blanco

No. of District Judges: 3

No. of County Judges: 5

1986 Est. Population: 44,358

The 9th District is currently involved in its fifth building project since 1981. It is also one of the first rural districts to implement on-line vouchering and computerization in water court and probation.

The trial courts experienced a 1.8% decrease in district court and a 4.7% increase in county court.

Gavin D. Litwiller

10th District

Counties: Pueblo

No. of District Judges: 6

No. of County Judges: 3

1986 Est. Population: 126,979

The 10th District, one of four single-county districts in the state, combined its district and county courts under one clerk of court. District court filings grew by 17.1%, while county filings grew by 16.3%.

Jack F. Seavy

11th District

Counties: Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, Park
No. of District Judges: 3
No. of County Judges: 4
1986 Est. Population: 51,556

Paul J. Keohane

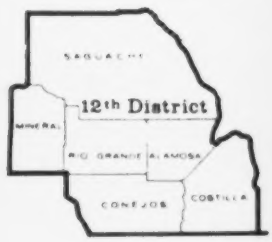
The 11th District proudly celebrated the opening of the Park County Courthouse, replacing the oldest continuously used courthouse in the state. Three programs were initiated to increase court revenues including an accounts collection program, using credit cards, a program to reduce stays of execution, and a work program for those without resources.

Filings in district court increased 8.0% while county court increased .3%.

12th District

Counties: Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, Rio Grande, Saguache
No. of District Judges: 2
No. of County Judges: 6
1986 Est. Population: 40,127

Robert W. Ogburn



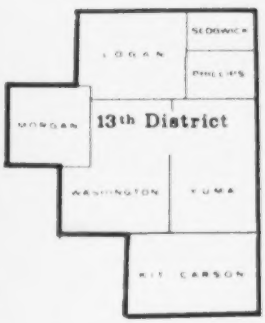
This district consists of six counties of the San Luis Valley. During the past year, Alamosa District Court has developed various microcomputer applications for trial courts. A family violence conference was also held in the spring, cosponsored by the District.

District filings grew 2.3%, while county court filings grew 9.4%.

13th District

Counties: Kit Carson, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgewick, Washington, Yuma
No. of District Judges: 4
No. of County Judges: 7
1986 Est. Population: 73,319

James R. Leh

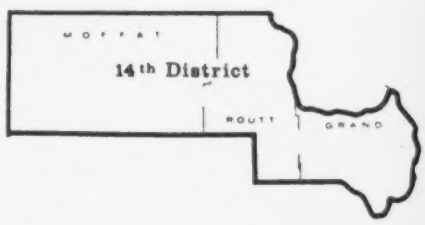


The 13th District experienced a 2.5% increase in district court filings. County court filings fell by 5.4%.

14th District

Counties: Grand, Moffat, Routt
No. of District Judges: 2
No. of County Judges: 4
1986 Est. Population: 37,919

Claus J. Hume



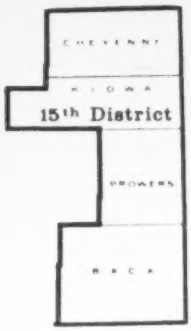
Court facilities were remodeled in Grand County in 1985-86, while the Moffat County associate county court in Dinosaur had its court moved into a new building. The county courts have adopted uniform procedures to handle DUI sentencing, first advisements, and rotating of judges in the event of disqualifications. The district saw its district court increase by 5.1% and new cases in county court increased by 13.3%.

15th District

Counties: Baca, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Prowers
No. of District Judges: 2
No. of County Judges: 4
1986 Est. Population: 23,257

Case filings in the 15th District fell by 4.0% in district court in 1986. County court filings fell 3.4%.

John C. Statler



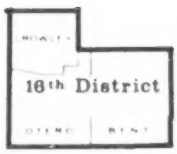
16th District

Counties: Bent, Crowley, Otero
No. of District Judges: 2
No. of County Judges: 3
1986 Est. Population: 30,946

The 16th District learned of its selection as the site of the new prison in Crowley County this year. Initial planning as to its impact on the courts has begun. An ongoing microfilming program has helped to free up file space in the trial courts. The 16th District has also served as microfilm center for the 3rd and 15th Districts.

Case filings in district grew 12.2% while county court filings were up 5.1%.

Durant D. Davidson

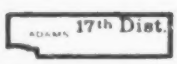


17th District

Counties: Adams
No. of District Judges: 7
No. of County Judges: 5
1986 Est. Population: 283,076

The 17th District saw its district court filings increase by 25.2% in 1986. Its county court also experienced an increase of 4.1%.

Philip F. Roan

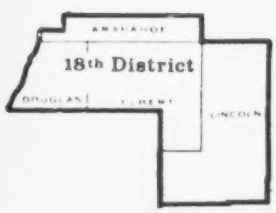


18th District

Counties: Arapahoe, Douglas, Elbert, Lincoln
No. of District Judges: 9
No. of County Judges: 9
1986 Est. Population: 436,132

The 18th District experienced the highest filing growth of any district in the state. District filings grew by 11.3% while county filings grew by 21.2%.

Robert F. Kelly



19th District

Counties: Weld

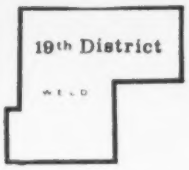
No. of District Judges: 3.5

No. of County Judges: 3

1986 Est. Population: 139,292

The district court caseload in the 19th District grew by 5.5% in 1986. The county court caseload, meanwhile, grew by 7.5%.

Robert A. Behrman



20th District

Counties: Boulder

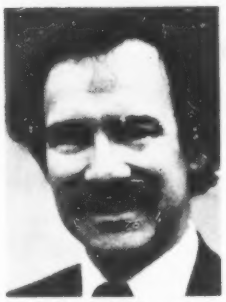
No. of District Judges: 5

No. of County Judges: 4

1986 Est. Population: 216,454

The 20th District instituted the one day/one trial program for jury service, with a substantial increase in people reporting for duty (from 20% to 54%). A computerized cash register was also installed in the Clerk's Office.

The 20th District saw its district court filings increase by 12.1% and its county court filings increase by 6.9%.



Michael R. Enwall

21st District

Counties: Mesa

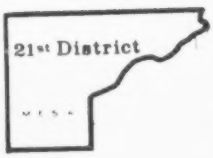
No. of District Judges: 3

No. of County Judges: 2

1986 Est. Population: 90,287

The district court in the 21st District grew by 10.1%, while the county court experienced a 10.5% decrease.

William M. Ela



22nd District

Counties: Dolores, Montezuma

No. of District Judges: 1

No. of County Judges: 2

1986 Est. Population: 19,738

The 22nd District completed a major microfilming project for Montezuma District and County Courts, greatly easing the retrieval of court case information. Montezuma County Courtwas selected as one of three pilot courts as part of the Accounts Receivable Project, to deal with the continuing problem of accounts receivable. The results were considered a success by the district.

This year, the 22nd District saw its district court filings decrease by 6.8% and its county court filings increase by 11.7%.

Robert R. Wilson

NOTE: The 1986 Estimates for Population were acquired from the Colorado Department of Local Affairs Forecast Model.

THE DISTRICT COURTS

The district courts are Colorado's trial courts of general jurisdiction. District courts have trial jurisdiction in domestic relations, civil, juvenile, probate, mental health, and criminal cases, except in the City and County of Denver, where probate and mental health matters are heard by the Probate Court and juvenile matters by the Juvenile Court.

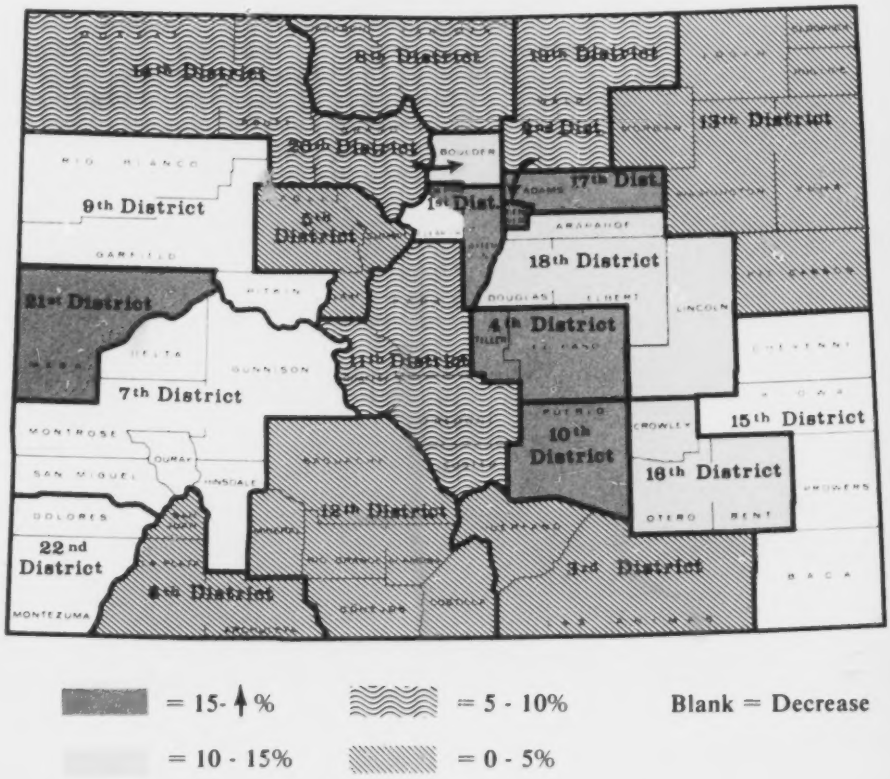
District courts have appellate jurisdiction over final judgments of county courts except in Denver, where county court appeals are heard in the Superior Court. The court reviews such cases on the record, except that, in its discretion, it may remand the case for a new trial with such instructions as it may deem necessary, or it may hear the case de novo itself. If a municipal court is a court of record, appeals are to the district court, in the same manner as county court appeals.

The jurisdiction of the Denver District Court is different from other districts' courts because of three special courts. The Denver Probate Court has exclusive jurisdiction within the city and county over all matters of probate and the adjudication of the mentally ill. The Denver Juvenile Court has exclusive jurisdiction over juvenile matters arising in the city and county, including delinquency, children in need of oversight, dependency and neglect, relinquishment, adoption, paternity, and support. The Denver Superior Court, created by statute, has original jurisdiction concurrent with the district court in civil actions where the amount involved is not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000. In addition, the Denver Superior Court has concurrent jurisdiction with Denver District and County Courts. The court also has appellate jurisdiction over cases appealed from the Denver County Court. The judges of these three special courts must have the same qualifications, serve the same term of office, and are subject to the same requirements for appointment and retention in office as are district judges.

District court judges must be qualified electors of the district in which they are appointed and must have been licensed to practice law in Colorado for five years prior to their appointment. District judges serve six-year terms.

Judges appointed to a district bench serve in any or all of the counties within that district, as assigned by the chief judge of that district. There are 110 judges serving in 22 judicial districts and the special courts in Denver. Some counties, depending upon the size and geography of a particular district, do not have a resident district judge.

DISTRICT COURT FILING INCREASES BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1985-86



SUMMARY OF CASELOAD ACTIVITY

Led by civil case filings, Colorado district courts have experienced the highest caseload growth ever in 1985-86, both in terms of growth rate and filing level. Filings grew by 15% over 1984-85, totaling 137,780. Civil cases led all categories with an increase of 33.7%, while juvenile filings were up 16%.

The impact of such growth is significant. The total for 1985-86 is almost 18,000 filings greater than 1984-85, this growth requires additional judges, referees and clerks to process these new cases.

CASE TYPE SUMMARY

While civil filings were the dominant growth factor, juvenile and mental health cases also had increases of 16.3% and 6.4%, respectively. Criminal cases were stable at a .7% increase in filings. Domestic relations filings increased by 1.2%; this corrects a four-year trend of decreasing domestic cases.

The district courts, faced with large filing increases, responded by increasing their terminations. Civil terminations grew 27.4%, partially offsetting the increase in filings. However, 357 more cases were filed than terminated.

DISTRICT SUMMARY

Growth was a factor in most districts. The state map of district growth rates indicates that districts in and around Denver, along with Colorado Springs and Pueblo, were the major growth regions. The district experiencing the highest growth was Denver District Court, increasing by 26.4% to 29,073 over 1984-85. The 17th District and the 1st District grew by 25.2% and 18.2%, respectively. Other metropolitan districts up significantly were the 18th (up 13%) and the 20th (up 12.1%).The 4th District (Colorado Springs) was up 18.1%, while the 10th, (Pueblo) was up 17.1%. The only rural district experiencing double digit growth was the 16th (up 12.2%).

The 21st District experienced a 10.1% increase in filings. Although its population has declined, recently Mesa County's increase in filings indicates that filing growth can be affected by factors unrelated to population, such as economic activity.

THE DISTRICT COURTS

First Judicial District
Daniel J. Shannon, Chief Judge
ChirstopherJ. Munch 1
Henry E. Nieto
Gaspar Franz Perricone
Ruthanne N. Polidori
Michael C. Villano
Winston W. Wolvington
James D. Zimmerman

Second Judicial District
Clifton A. Flowers, Chief Judge
Gilbert A. Alexander
John Brooks, Jr.
Edward E. Carelli
Roger Cisneros
Robert P. Fullerton
Lynne M. Hufnagel
Raymond D. Jones
Alvin D. Lichtenstein
Paul A. Markson, Jr.
Warren O. Martin
John N. McMullen
William G. Meyer
J. Stephen Phillips
Leonard P. Plank
Connie L. Peterson
Harold D. Reed
Sandra I. Rothenberg
Daniel B. Sparr

Denver Juvenile Court
Orrelle R. Weeks, Presiding Judge
Morris E. Cole
Dana U. Wakefield

Denver Superior Court
Charles E. Bennett

Denver Probate Court
Field C. Benton

Third Judicial District
Harry R. Sayre, Chief Judge
Claude W. Appel 2

1 Replaced Anthony F. Vollack 2/28/86
2 Replaced Albert J. Tomsic 3/28/86

Fourtn Judicial District
Donald E. Campbell, Chief Judge
Bernard R. Baker
Joe A. Cannon
Robert M. Elliott
John F. Gallagher
Richard V. Hall
David D. Parrish
Steven T. Pelican 3
Matt M. Railey
William E. Rhodes

Fifth Judicial District
William L. Jones, Chief Judge
Richard H. Hart
William T. Ruckriegle

Sixth Judicial District
Al H. Haas, Chief Judge
James D. Childress

Seventh Judicial District
Jerry D. Lincoln, Chief Judge
Robert A. Brown
Thomas A. Goldsmith

Eighth Judicial District
John David Sullivan, Chief Judge
William F. Dressel
James H. Hiatt 4
Arnaud Newton

Ninth Judicial District
Gavin D. Litwiller, Chief Judge
Judson E. DeVilbiss
Thomas W. Ossola

Tenth Judicial District
Jack F. Seavy, Chief Judge
Philip J. Cabibi
Patti F. O'Rourke
Thomas F. Phelps
Richard D. Robb
John R. Tracy

Eleventh Judicial District
Paul J. Keohane, Chief Judge
John E. Anderson, III
O. Edward Schlatter

Twelfth Judicial District
Robert W. Ogburn, Chief Judge
O. John Kuenhold

3 Replaced Hunter D. Hardeman 12/30/85
4 Replaced Jogn A. Price 5/19/86

Thirteenth Judicial District
James R. Leh, Chief Judge
Carl J. Absmeier
Peter Alpert
Joseph J. Weatherby

Fourteenth Judicial District
Claus J. Hume, Chief Judge
Richard P. Doucette

Fifteenth Judicial District
John C. Statler, Chief Judge
Warren E. Schmidt

Sixteenth Judicial District
Durant D. Davidson, Chief Judge
M. Jon Kolomitz

Seventeenth Judicial District
Philip F. Roan, Chief Judge
Dorothy E. Binder
Harlan R. Bockman
Richard M. Borchers
Thomas R. Ensor
Oyer G. Leary
Michael A. Obermeyer

Eighteenth Judicial District
Robert F. Kelley, Chief Judge
Charles A. Friedman
John P. Gately
Richard L. Kaylor
George B. Lee, Jr.
Thomas C. Levi
Joyce S. Steinhardt
Kenneth K. Stuart
Richard D. Turelli

Nineteenth Judicial District
Robert A. Behrman, Chief Judge
John J. Althoff
Hugh H. Arnold
Jonathan W. Hays

Twentieth Judicial District
Michael R. Enwall, Chief Judge
Joseph J. Bellipanni
Richard C. McLean
Murray Richtel
Morris W. Sandstead, Jr.

Twenty-First Judicial District
William M. Ela, Chief Judge
Charles A. Buss
Jose D. L. Marquez

Twenty-Second Judicial District
Robert R. Wilson, Chief Judge

Table 8. District Court Filings and Terminations

Filings

	FY 1984-1985	FY 1985-1986	% Increase
Domestic Relations	31,109	31,472	1.2
Civil	42,739	57,151	33.7
Probate	8,101	7,998	−1.3
Juvenile	18,121	21,083	16.3
Mental Health	2,926	3,113	6.4
Criminal	16,851	16,963	0.7
Total	119,847	137,780	15.0

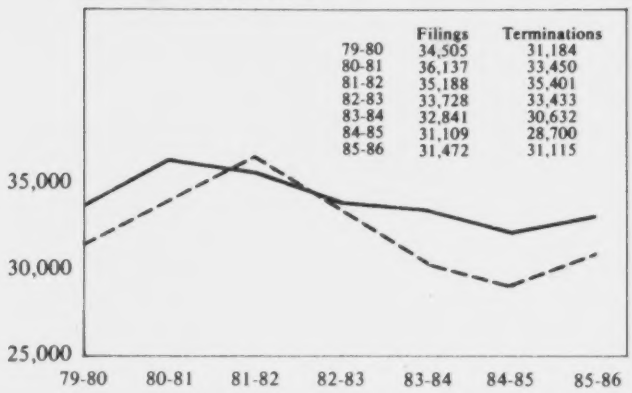
Terminations

	FY 1984-1985	FY 1985-1986	% Increase
Domestic Relations	28,700	31,115	8.4
Civil	39,074	49,766	27.4
Probate	7,758	10,280	3.5
Juvenile	17,492	17,967	2.7
Mental Health	2,984	3,317	11.2
Criminal	15,959	16,414	2.9
Total	111,967	128,859	15.1

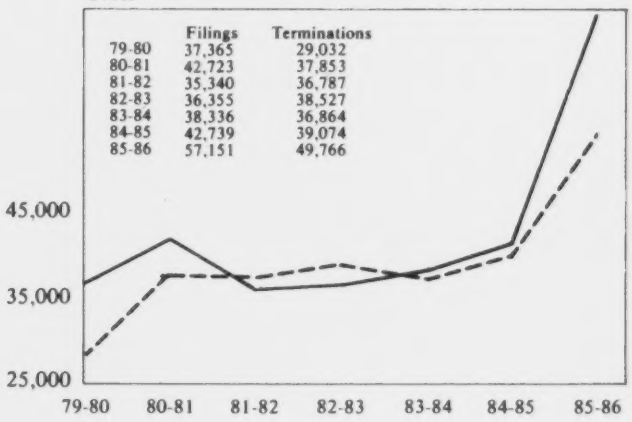
Table 9. District Rank by Filing Increases for FY 1985-1986

26.4%	Denver District
25.2%	17th
21.4%	21st
18.2%	1st
18.1%	4th
17.1%	10th
15.6%	Denver Juvenile
12.2%	16th
12.1%	20th
11.3%	18th
8.8%	8th
8.0%	11th
5.5%	19th
5.1%	14th
2.9%	5th
2.5%	13th
2.3%	12th
2.0%	3rd
1.6%	6th
−1.8%	9th
−4.0%	15th
−4.7%	Denver Probate
−6.8%	22nd
−7.6%	7th

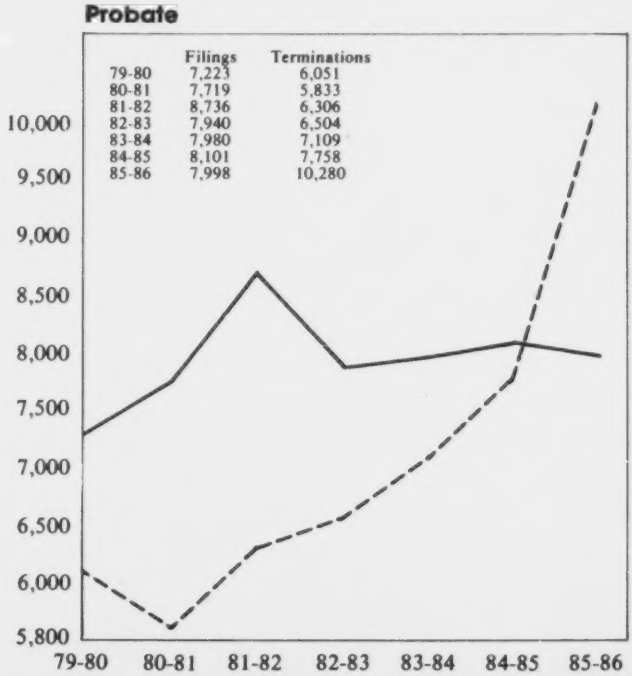
Domestic Relations



Civil

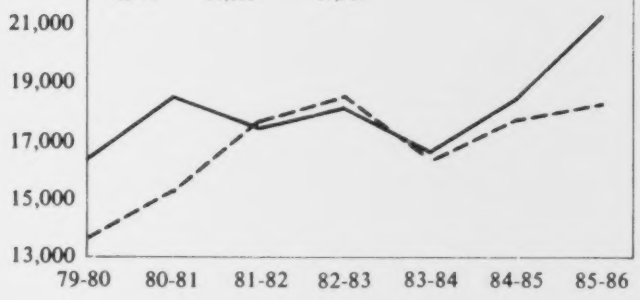


Probate



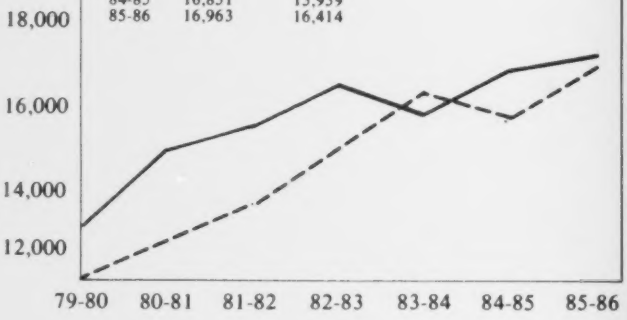
Juvenile

	Filings	Terminations
79-80	16,687	13,682
80-81	18,703	15,012
81-82	17,503	17,548
82-83	18,055	18,150
83-84	16,866	16,745
84-85	18,121	17,492
85-86	21,083	17,967



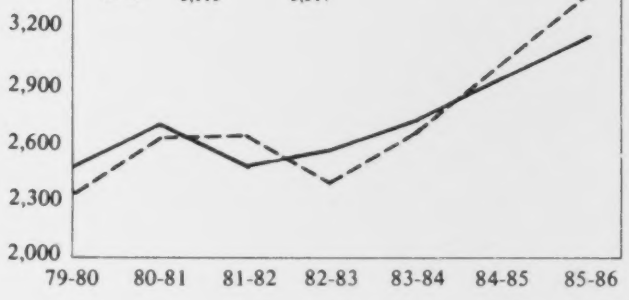
Criminal

	Filings	Terminations
79-80	13,410	10,351
80-81	15,002	12,414
81-82	15,348	13,754
82-83	16,769	15,351
83-84	15,785	16,241
84-85	16,851	15,959
85-86	16,963	16,414



Mental Health

	Filings	Terminations
79-80	2,523	2,358
80-81	2,713	2,674
81-82	2,520	2,603
82-83	2,581	2,410
83-84	2,784	2,701
84-85	2,926	2,984
85-86	3,113	3,317



State Total Cases

	Filings	Terminations
79-80	111,713	92,658
80-81	122,997	107,236
81-82	114,635	112,399
82-83	115,428	114,375
83-84	114,592	110,292
84-85	119,847	111,967
85-86	137,780	128,850

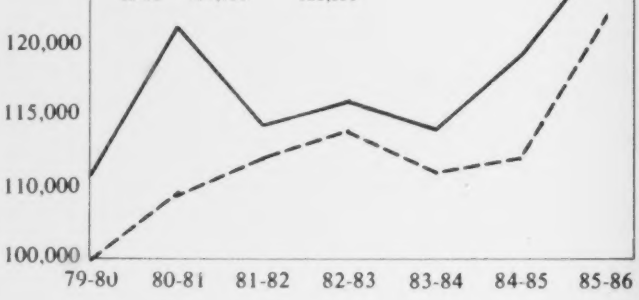


Table 10. District Court Caseload - FY 81-82 to FY 85-86

	FY 81-82	FY 82-83	FY 83-84 c	FY 84-85	FY 85-86
Domestic Relations					
Cases Pending July 1	29,094	22,176	22,903	23,596	26,005
New Cases Filed	35,188	33,728	32,841	31,109	31,472
Post Judgment Actions	9,259				
TOTAL CASELOAD	73,541	55,904	55,744	54,705	57,477
Cases Terminated	35,401	33,433	30,632	28,700	31,115
Post Judgment Terminations	12,400				
Cases Pending June 30	25,740	22,471	25,112	26,005	26,362
Civil b					
Cases Pending July 1	42,018	33,400	31,618	30,991	34,656
New Cases Filed	35,340	36,355	38,336	42,739	57,151
Post Judgment Actions	11,162				
TOTAL CASELOAD	88,620	69,755	69,954	73,730	91,807
Cases Terminated	36,787	38,527	36,864	39,074	49,766
Post Judgment Terminations	13,039				
Cases Pending June 30	38,596	31,228	33,090	34,656	42,041
Probate					
Cases Pending July 1	21,045	21,655	23,028	23,240	23,583
New Cases Filed	8,736	7,940	7,980	8,101	7,998
Post Judgment Actions	536				
TOTAL CASELOAD	30,317	29,595	31,008	31,341	31,581
Cases Terminated	6,306	6,504	7,109	7,758	10,280
Post Judgment Terminations	1,415				
Cases Pending June 30	22,596	23,091	23,899	23,583	21,301
Juvenile					
Cases Pending July 1	23,099	22,707	22,852	23,166	23,795
New Cases Filed	17,503	18,055	16,866	18,121	21,083
Post Judgment Actions	8,650				
TOTAL CASELOAD	49,252	40,762	39,718	41,287	44,878
Cases Terminated	17,548	18,150	16,745	17,492	17,967
Post Judgment Terminations	7,633				
Cases Pending June 30	24,071	22,612	22,973	23,795	26,911
Mental Health					
Cases Pending July 1	1,408	1,186	1,359	1,467	1,409
New Cases Filed	2,520	2,581	2,784	2,926	3,113
Post Judgment Actions	452				
TOTAL CASELOAD	4,380	3,767	4,143	4,393	4,522
Cases Terminated	2,603	2,410	2,701	2,984	3,317
Post Judgment Terminations	423				
Cases Pending June 30	1,354	1,357	1,442	1,409	1,205
Criminal					
Cases Pending July 1	17,389	15,664	17,315	17,254	18,146
New Cases Filed	15,348	16,769	15,785	16,851	16,963
Post Judgment Actions	5,842				
TOTAL CASELOAD	38,579	32,433	33,100	34,105	35,109
Cases Terminated	13,754	15,351	16,241	15,959	16,414
Post Judgment Terminations	6,424				
Cases Pending June 30	18,580	17,082	16,859	18,146	18,695
TOTAL					
Cases Pending July 1	134,053	116,788	119,075	119,714d	127,594
New Cases Filed	114,635	115,428	114,592	119,847	137,780
Post Judgment Actions	35,901				
TOTAL CASELOAD	284,589	232,216	233,667	239,561	265,374
Cases Terminated	112,399	114,375	110,292	111,967	128,859
Post Judgment Terminations	41,155				
Cases Pending June 30	131,035	117,841	123,375	127,594	136,515

a. All district Courts plus Denver Superior, Denver Juvenile, and Denver Probate are included.
b. Does not include water cases.
c. FY 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 pending totals exclude post-judgment activity.
d. Pending totals adjusted to open case audit.

Table 11. District Court Filings and Percent Change

District	FY 82-83	FY 83-84	FY 84-85	FY 85-86	Percent Change FY 84-85 to 85-86	Percent Change FY 82-83 to 85-86
1	10,434	10,514	11,389	13,459	18.2	29.0
2						
District	20,816	20,505	23,004	29,073	26.4	39.7
Superior	826	507	599	529	−11.7	−36.0
Juvenile	3,830	3,611	3,809	4,402	15.6	14.9
Probate	2,618	2,620	2,701	2,573	− 11.7	− 1.7
3	870	843	812	828	2.0	− 4.8
4	13,754	13,818	14,447	17,067	18.1	24.1
5	2,251	2,262	2,445	2,517	2.9	11.8
6	1,486	1,558	1,652	1,679	1.6	13.0
7	2,100	2,048	2,147	1,983	− 7.6	− 5.6
8	5,070	5,203	5,072	5,516	8.8	8.8
9	2,535	2,039	1,849	1,816	− 1.8	−28.4
10	4,591	4,299	4,315	5,055	17.1	10.1
11	2,211	209	2,326	2,511	8.0	13.6
12	1,458	1,628	1,235	1,263	2.3	−13.4
13	2,208	2,024	2,000	2,050	2.5	− 7.2
14	1,591	1,593	1,640	1,724	5.1	8.4
15	893	934	897	8.61	− 4.0	− 3.6
16	1,081	1,023	981	1,101	12.2	1.9
17	8,824	8,578	8,157	10,215	25.2	15.8
18	10,841	11,472	13,051	14,521	11.3	34.0
19	4,331	4,067	4,442	4,686	5.5	8.2
20	6,359	6,589	6,756	7,571	12.1	19.1
21	3,758	3,840	3,667[1]	4.038	10.1	7.5
22	692	808	796	742	− 6.8	7.2
STATE TOTAL	115,428	114,592	119,847	137,780	15.0	19.4

1 Revised Filing Totals.

Distribution of District Court Filings in FY 1985-86

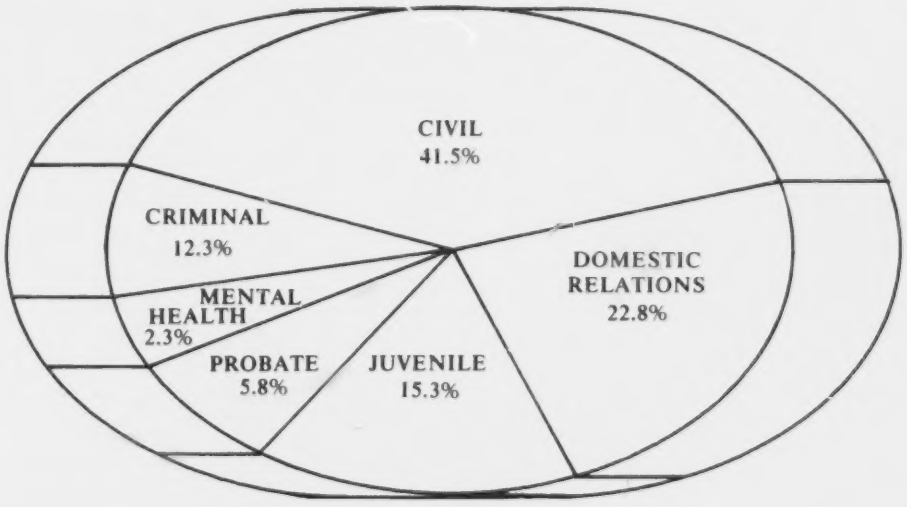
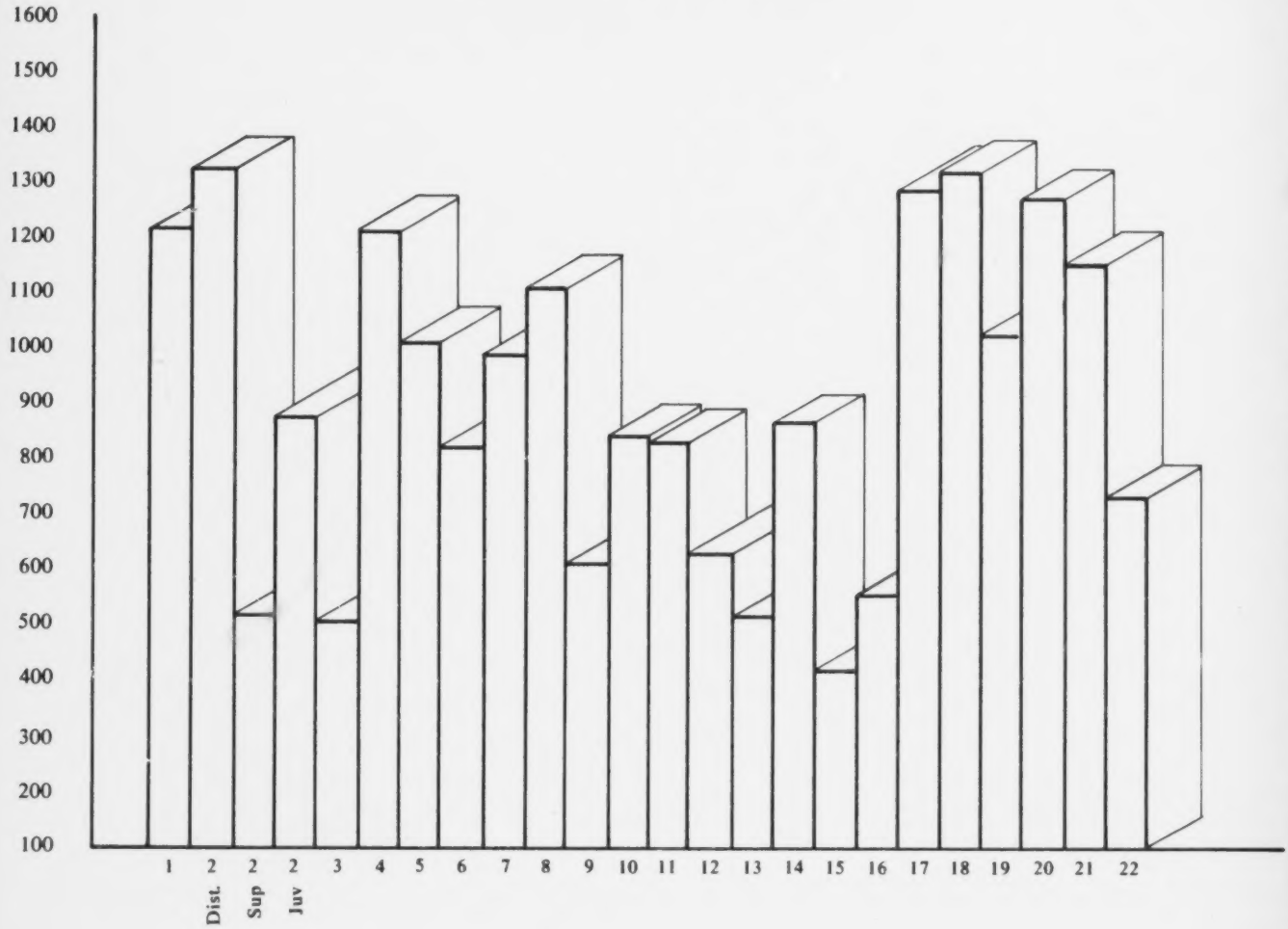


Table 12. Average New Filings and Terminations per Judge (and Referee) for FY 1984 and 1985

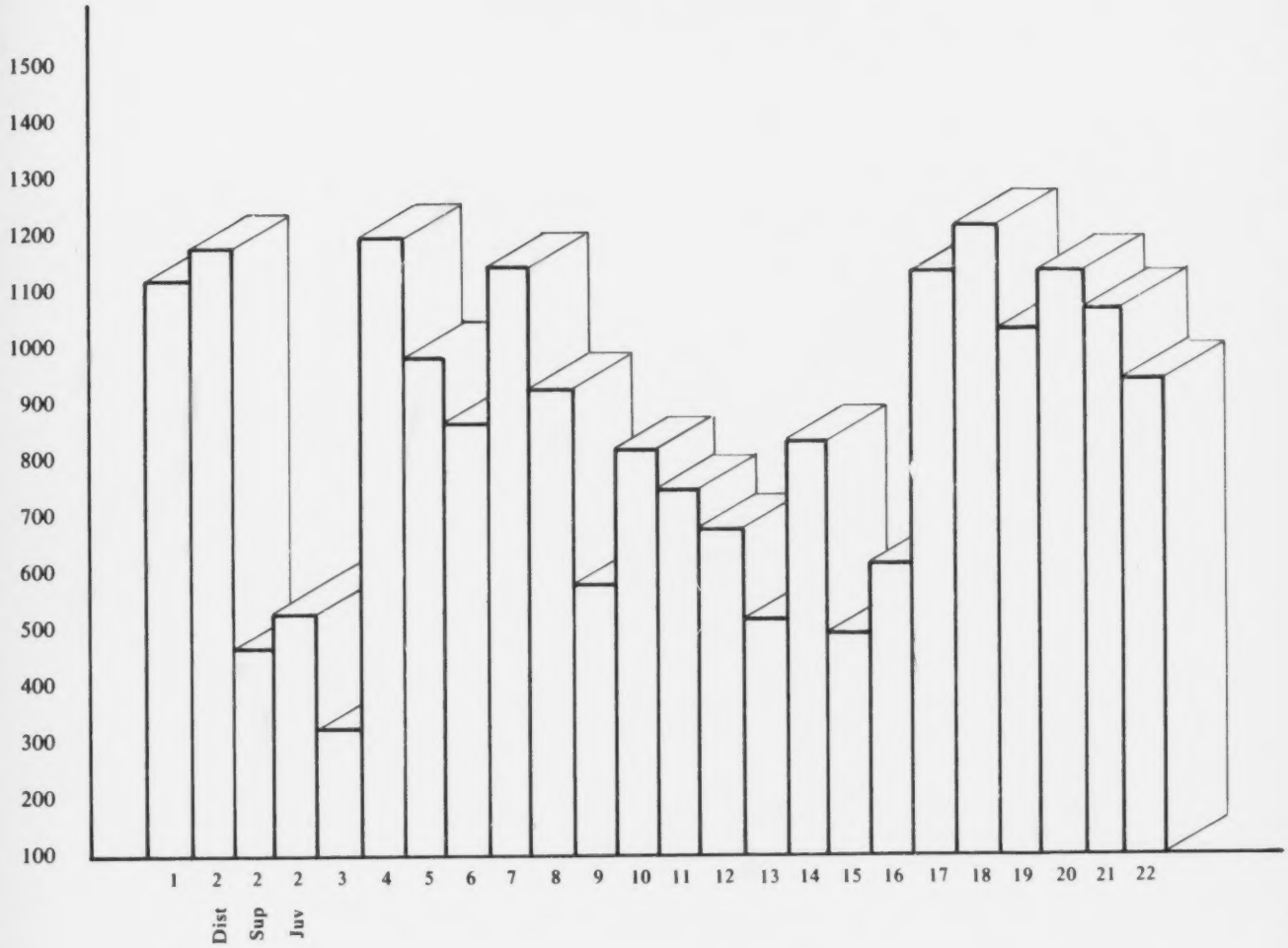
District	New Cases Filed		Terminations		Number of Judges and Referees	
	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1985	FY 1986
1	1,035.3	1,223.5	889.3	1,106.5	11.0	11.0
2						
Dist.	1,045.6	1,321.5	912.1	1,177.6	22.0	22.0
Superior	599.0	529.0	528.0	468	1.0	1.0
Juv.	761.8	880.4	814.4	530.8	5.0	5.0
Probate*	1,350.5	514.6	1,392.5	2,268.0	2.0	2.0
3	406.0	414.0	395.0	325.0	2.0	2.0
4	1,031.9	1,219.0	1,005.4	1,1197.1	14.0	14.0
5	815.0	1,006.8	875.0	980.4	2.5	3.0
6	812.5	839.5	870.5	854.5	2.0	2.0
7	613.4	991.5	574.2	1,131.5	2.0	3.5
8	1,014.4	1,103.2	1,005.0	939.8	5.0	5.0
9	616.3	605.3	872.0	573.7	3.0	3.0
10	719.1	842.5	640.5	809.2	6.0	6.0
11	775.3	837.0	691.6	747.7	3.0	3.0
12	617.5	631.5	645.0	672.5	2.0	2.0
13	500.0	512.5	518.2	507.3	4.0	4.0
14	820.0	862.0	823.0	829.5	2.0	2.0
15	448.5	430.5	304.0	495.0	2.0	2.0
16	490.5	550.5	508.0	613.0	2.0	2.0
17	906.3	1,276.9	868.8	1,138.3	8.0	8.0
18	1,186.4	1,320.1	1,003.4	1,217.7	11.0	11.0
19	987.1	1,041.3	961.5	1,024.2	4.5	4.5
20	1,080.9	1,261.8	998.7	1,126.3	6.0	6.0
21	1,047.7	1,153.7	887.4	1,062.6	3.5	3.5
22	796.0	742.0	764.0	934.0	1.0	1.0
STATE TOTALS	923.6	1,062.3	862.9	993.5	129.7	129.7

* *Denver Probate FY 86 Terminations are inflated due to administrative clean-up of closed cases.*

Average New Filings per Judge FY 1986



Average Terminations per Judge



Filings and Terminations by District Court for FY 1985-86

District			Domestic Relations		Civil		Probate	
			Filing	Term.	Filing	Term.	Filing	Term
01	24	Gilpin	36	21	48	63	10	16
01	30	Jefferson	3,479	3,535	5,439	4,487	1,003	1,207
		TOTAL	3,515	3,556	5,487	4,550	1,013	1,223
02	16	Denver	5,428	5,391	20,780	17,826		
02	64	Denver Superior			470	432		
02	65	Denver Juvenile						
02	65	Denver Probate*					1,808	3,804
		TOTAL	5,428	5,391	21,250	18,258	1,808	3,804
03	28	Huerfano	64	36	93	41	34	16
03	36	Las Animas	128	125	132	106	42	38
		TOTAL	192	161	225	147	76	54
04	21	El Paso	3,959	3,863	5,803	4,751	735	770
04	60	Teller	51	56	187	173	23	14
		TOTAL	4,010	3,919	5,990	4,024	758	784
05	10	Clear Creek	55	47	97	64	24	9
05	19	Eagle	162	138	706	835	36	14
05	33	Lake	82	133	94	123	15	17
05	59	Summit	135	107	632	472	12	7
		TOTAL	434	425	1,529	1,494	87	47
06	04	Archuleta	61	98	155	171	25	27
06	34	La Plata	365	346	577	510	81	114
06	56	San Juan	8	3	8	4	5	2
		TOTAL	434	447	740	685	111	143
07	15	Delta	202	239	254	297	62	155
07	26	Gunnison	74	95	228	251	19	22
07	27	Hindsdale	7	4	15	19	4	3
07	43	Montrose	256	259	233	210	62	73
07	46	Ouray	10	5	17	39	3	6
07	57	San Miguel	12	37	58	80	2	7
		TOTAL	561	639	805	896	152	266
08	29	Jackson	14	9	6	4	7	4
08	35	Larimer	1,364	1,229	1,669	1,318	343	295
		TOTAL	1,378	1,238	1,675	1,322	350	299
09	23	Garfield	306	227	389	312	59	113
09	49	Pitkin	120	127	387	323	33	150
09	52	Rio Blanco	63	83	77	74	20	33
		TOTAL	489	437	853	709	112	296
10	51	Pueblo	1,112	1,065	1,085	890	369	304
		TOTAL	1,112	1,065	1,085	890	369	304
11	08	Chaffee	174	165	153	155	56	42
11	08	Custer	10	14	53	52	13	13
11	22	Fremont	364	384	376	298	120	97
11	47	Park	52	39	212	210	33	21
		TOTAL	600	602	794	715	222	173

Juvenile		Mental Health		Criminal		Total	
File	Term	File	Term	File	Term	File	Term
34	19	0	0	16	20	144	139
1,931	1,290	178	239	1,285	1,275	13,315	12,033
1,965	1,309	178	239	1,301	1,295	13,459	12,172
				2,865	2,691	29,073	25,908
				59	36	529	468
4,402	2,654					4,402	2,654
		765	732			2,573	4,536
4,402	2,654	765	732	2,924	2,727	36,577	33,566
68	36	7	6	27	19	293	154
113	125	31	31	89	71	535	496
181	161	38	37	116	90	828	650
2,524	3,000	453	658	3,204	3,376	16,678	16,418
48	32	4	2	76	65	389	342
2,572	3,032	457	660	3,280	3,441	17,067	16,760
28	22	1	0	26	25	231	167
84	78	19	17	109	124	1,116	1,206
39	60	9	12	23	33	262	378
40	31	11	7	78	76	908	700
191	191	40	36	236	258	2,517	2,451
17	24	3	7	31	86	292	413
140	151	39	25	153	137	1,355	1,283
6	2	0	0	5	2	32	13
163	177	42	32	189	225	1,679	1,709
96	102	24	26	61	81	699	900
14	18	7	7	24	24	366	417
2	1	0	0	1	1	29	28
115	89	38	31	63	45	767	707
0	1	0	0	6	9	36	60
6	10	0	0	8	17	86	151
233	221	69	64	163	177	1,983	2,263
3	3	0	0	7	4	37	24
787	686	58	41	1,258	1,106	5,479	4,675
790	689	58	41	1,265	1,110	5,516	4,699
97	89	12	9	122	90	985	840
20	8	0	0	79	46	639	654
13	9	0	0	19	28	192	227
130	106	12	9	220	164	1,816	1,721
1,498	1,619	519	518	472	459	5,055	4,855
1,498	1,1619	519	518	472	459	5,055	4,855
163	,131	15	18	56	60	617	571
3	0	1	1	11	8	91	88
276	206	55	57	252	214	1,443	1,256
38	41	0	0	25	17	360	328
480	378	71	76	344	299	2,511	2,243

District			Domestic		Civil		Probate	
			File	Term	File	Term	File	Term
12	02	Alamosa	175	167	157	153	23	49
12	11	Conejos	38	39	55	56	21	19
12	12	Costilla	12	7	31	27	19	35
12	40	Mineral	3	3	9	9	3	1
12	53	Rio Grande	93	92	79	96	25	52
12	55	Saguache	28	20	60	71	20	28
		TOTAL	349	328	392	412	111	184
13	32	Kit Carson	29	39	64	66	29	38
13	38	Logan	166	174	159	158	72	56
13	44	Morgan	202	212	250	227	70	71
13	48	Phillips	20	19	33	59	38	28
13	58	Sedgwick	22	21	17	16	14	15
13	61	Washington	40	34	65	43	44	39
13	63	Yuma	59	61	104	81	42	49
		TOTAL	538	560	692	650	309	296
14	25	Grand	68	60	292	236	27	13
14	41	Moffat	145	161	163	162	47	41
14	54	Routt	145	137	321	322	38	55
		TOTAL	358	358	776	720	112	109
15	05	Baca	24	26	77	145	53	64
15	09	Cheyenne	11	21	21	14	19	24
15	31	Kiowa	2	5	27	27	22	42
15	50	Prowers	142	135	156	156	79	71
		TOTAL	179	187	281	342	173	201
16	06	Bent	36	30	22	37	47	36
16	13	Crowley	11	16	19	36	16	12
16	45	Otero	197	195	141	141	54	75
		TOTAL	244	241	182	214	117	123
17	01	Adams	2,872	3,002	3,038	2,666	377	366
		TOTAL	2,872	3,002	3,038	2,666	377	366
18	03	Arapahoe	3,530	3,818	4,701	3,998	585	567
18	18	Douglas	329	280	501	399	68	52
18	20	Elbert	38	15	107	66	20	12
18	37	Lincoln	35	23	40	51	24	34
		TOTAL	3,932	4,136	5,349	4,514	697	665
19	62	Weld	1,074	943	1,353	1,311	323	295
		TOTAL	1,074	943	1,353	1,311	323	295
20	07	Boulder	2,472	2,347	2,696	2,313	450	323
		TOTAL	2,472	2,347	2,696	2,313	450	323
21	39	Mesa	1,081	870	1,698	1,735	206	177
		TOTAL	1,081	870	1,698	1,735	206	177
22	17	Dolores	8	10	26	24	13	17
22	42	Montezuma	212	253	236	275	52	131
		TOTAL	220	263	262	299	65	148
		STATE TOTAL	31,472	31,115	57,151	49,766	7,998	10,280

Juvenile		Mental Health		Criminal		Total	
File	Term	File	Term	File	Term	File	Term
93	68	24	16	30	37	502	490
43	33	2	2	21	18	180	167
6	5	1	0	5	4	74	78
0	2	0	0	4	4	19	19
71	73	5	4	58	92	331	409
25	37	5	4	19	22	157	182
238	218	37	26	137	177	1,263	1,345
20	19	3	4	15	19	160	185
82	48	19	17	44	52	542	505
89	102	22	20	89	98	722	730
16	27	1	1	0	2	108	136
15	20	2	4	5	9	75	85
26	18	1	1	1	7	177	142
34	34	7	5	20	16	266	246
282	268	55	52	174	203	2,050	2,029
48	49	8	6	103	93	546	457
106	102	8	8	48	54	517	528
55	71	6	6	96	83	661	674
209	222	22	20	247	230	1,724	1,659
22	29	11	18	23	19	210	301
11	5	1	2	6	10	69	76
6	9	0	0	7	4	64	87
84	91	11	14	46	59	518	526
123	134	23	34	82	92	861	990
49	26	57	73	24	28	235	230
26	35	0	0	23	26	95	125
203	261	22	35	154	164	771	871
278	322	79	108	201	218	1,101	1,226
2,315	1,612	128	104	1,485	1,356	10,215	9,106
2,315	1,612	128	104	1,485	1,356	10,215	9,106
2,387	1,921	217	249	1,495	1,528	12,915	12,081
158	135	3	5	182	156	1,241	1,027
22	13	6	12	20	20	213	138
17	15	9	10	27	16	152	149
2,584	2,084	235	276	1,724	1,720	14,521	13,395
878	1,062	43	47	1,015	951	4,686	4,609
878	1,062	43	47	1,015	951	4,686	4,609
988	925	136	88	829	762	7,571	6,758
988	925	136	88	829	762	7,571	6,758
518	505	81	88	454	344	4,038	3,719
518	505	81	88	454	344	4,038	3,719
4	6	0	3	6	6	57	66
61	72	25	27	99	110	685	868
65	78	25	30	105	116	742	934
21,083	17,967	3,113	3,317	16,963	16,414	137,780	128,859

Table 13. District Court and Jury Trials

1st District	Civil		Criminal		Juvenile		Total	
	Jury	Court	Jury	Court	Jury	Court	Jury	Court
Jefferson	58	156	78	1	71	81	207	238
Rural	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Total	58	157	79	1	71	81	208	239
2nd District								
Denver District*	206	310	178	13	359	341	743	664
Superior	15	84	0	0	0	0	15	84
Probate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	221	394	178	13	359	341	758	748
3rd District								
Rural	1	5	4	0	0	0	5	5
Total	1	5	4	0	0	0	5	5
4th District								
El Paso	60	94	109	14	84	88	253	196
Rural	1	8	5	2	0	0	6	10
Total	61	102	114	16	84	88	259	206
5th District								
Clear Creek	1	4	1	0	0	0	2	4
Rural	4	13	5	0	1	1	10	14
Total	5	17	6	0	1	1	12	18
6th District								
Rural	11	13	8	0	0	2	19	15
Total	11	13	8	0	0	2	19	15
7th District								
Rural	5	4	4	0	1	0	10	4
Total	5	4	4	0	1	0	10	4
8th District								
Larimer	22	75	27	1	17	101	66	177
Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	22	75	27	1	17	101	66	177
9th District								
Rural	3	4	8	0	2	0	13	4
Total	3	4	8	0	2	0	13	4
10th District								
Pueblo	9	17	20	1	183	70	212	88
Total	9	17	20	1	183	70	212	88
11th District								
Rural	6	17	9	2	1	1	16	20
Total	6	17	9	2	1	1	16	20
12th District								
Rural	0	8	7	0	1	0	8	8
Total	0	8	7	0	1	0	8	8
13th District								
Rural	5	26	14	4	0	2	19	32
Total	5	26	14	4	0	2	19	32
14th District								
Rural	1	11	7	2	1	26	9	39
Total	1	11	7	2	1	26	9	39

	Civil		Criminal		Juvenile		Total	
	Jury	Court	Jury	Court	Jury	Court	Jury	Court
15th District								
Rural	7	4	2	0	1	3	10	7
Total	7	4	2	0	1	3	10	7
16th District								
Rural	1	3	11	3	1	4	13	10
Total	1	3	11	3	1	4	13	10
17th District								
Adams	27	56	91	6	97	45	215	107
Total	27	56	91	6	97	45	215	107
18th District								
Arapahoe	49	71	69	6	4	7	122	84
Douglas	7	7	1	1	0	0	8	8
Rural	2	4	2	0	0	0	4	4
Total	58	82	72	7	4	7	134	96
19th District								
Weld	12	49	19	1	20	101	51	151
Total	12	49	19	1	20	101	51	151
20th District								
Boulder	23	32	18	1	3	13	44	46
Total	23	32	18	1	3	13	44	46
21st District								
Mesa	5	11	11	4	1	1	17	16
Total	5	11	11	4	1	1	17	16
22nd District								
Rural	0	1	9	1	0	0	9	2
Total	0	1	9	1	0	0	9	2

	Civil		Criminal		Juvenile		Total	
	Jury	Court	Jury	Court	Jury	Court	Jury	Court
Urban Total	494	966	622	49	839	848	1,955	1,863
Rural Total	47	122	96	14	9	39	152	175
State Total	541	1,088	718	63	848	887	2,107	2,038

• Excludes Denver Juvenile Court

THE COUNTY COURTS

As of this report, 111 judges serve in the county courts, including Denver. They serve four-year terms, and their qualifications are set by statute. In the metropolitan counties or counties with large caseloads, county judges are required to be attorneys, licensed to practice in Colorado and serve full time. In all other counties, county judges are not required to be lawyers, but must be high school graduates (presently, 14 county judges are not lawyers). If part-time judges are licensed attorneys, they may engage in the practice of law in courts other than the county court. Qualified judges also may serve as substitute district court judges in their own districts if so appointed by the chief judge, or may serve temporarily outside their districts by appointment of the Chief Justice. Each county judge must be a resident of the county in which his court is located, and every county court has at least one judge.

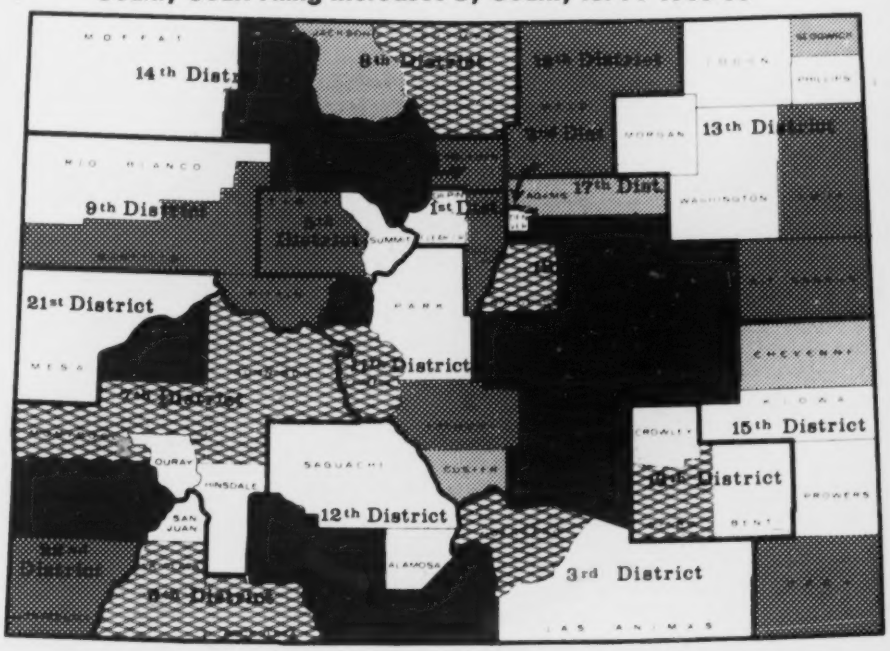
County courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, as set by statute. With certain exceptions, they have concurrent original jurisdiction with district courts in civil actions (including torts) in which the debt, damage, or the value of the personal property claimed does not exceed $5,000.

The small claims division of the county court hears civil actions in which the debt, damage, tort, injury, or value of personal property does not exceed $1,000. Parties may not be represented by attorneys, jury trials are not permitted, and judges or referees hearing the cases are not bound by formal rules of procedure or evidence other than those adopted by the Supreme Court specifically for the small claims court.

County courts have concurrent original jurisdiction with district courts over misdemeanors and the issuance of warrants, conduct of preliminary hearings, and setting bail.

County courts also have appellate jurisdiction over municipal courts not of record. Such cases are tried de novo in county courts. Appeals from municipal courts of record are heard in the district court of record.

County Court Filing Increases By County for FY 1985-86



SUMMARY OF CASELOAD ACTIVITY

County court filings grew 9.9% over 1984-85. Unlike district court, which experienced most of its growth in civil cases, county court experienced significant growth in all case types. Total filings, which stood at 309,826 last year, increased to 340,582. This is the largest filing total ever for county court. The 9.9% increase is the largest increase in filings since 1974-75.

This filing increase of nearly 31,000 cases would translate directly into a need for seven new judges or referees and 29 clerks under the present workload standards. Staff shortages are expected to cause case delays.

As in district court, the delays may have to occur in civil cases, which grew 17.1 percent. Small claims cases, which demand more personnel because of a higher occurrence of hearings, may also be delayed. Since felony, traffic offense, and misdemeanor cases also grew significantly, the county courts' civil caseload may be faced with delays immediately.

CASE TYPE SUMMARY

Colorado county courts experienced growth in both criminal and civil type cases. As with district court, civil cases led all county court filing categories. Civil cases were up 17.1% over 1984-85, totaling 84,539. Small claims filings increased by 8% to 18,078. Traffic offense filings grew 7.5% to 153,571, while infractions grew 7.9% to 41,822. Both small claims and traffic infractions had experienced little or no growth during the past several fiscal years. Misdemeanor cases were up 6.9% totaling 33,016 cases, while felony complaints filed grew to 9,556, an increase of 13.7%

Terminations grew by 11.4% to 331,319. Nevertheless, terminations were 9,263 cases below filings. These excess cases will be added to court pending amounts. Civil terminations were up

THE COUNTY COURTS

First Judicial District

Gilpin	Andrew J. Krodshen
Jefferson	James C. Demlow
	Kim H. Goldberger
	Francis C. Jackson
	Robert F. Morris
	Linda T. Palmieri

Second Judicial District

Denver	Larry L. Bohning
	Teresa L. Brake
	Brian Campbell
	Theodore H. Chrysler
	Robert B. Crew, Jr.
	Irving Ettenberg
	James B. Fischbach[1]
	Alfred C. Harrell[2]
	Robert Hyatt
	Patricia A. Madsen
	Gregory A. Mueller
	Robert Patterson[3]
	David E. Ramirez
	Edward A. Simons
	Theodore Soja
	James D. Urso

Third Judicial District

Huerfano	Gary E. Hanisch[4]
Las Animas	George A. Newnam

Fourth Judicial District

El Paso	Douglas E. Anderson
	Peter W. Booth
	Rebecca S. Bromley
	James M. Franklin
	Jerry C. Nelson
	D. Richard Toth
Teller	Mary Jane Looney

Fifth Judicial District

Clear Creek	George R. Gaubatz
Eagle	Roland L. Gerard*
	James B. O'Toole*+
Lake	Joseph A. Fattor
Summit	David R. Lass[5]

Sixth Judicial District

Archuleta	Bert E. Hyde*
La Plata	Patricia Anne Hall
San Juan	Cynthia K.S. Francisco*

Seventh Judicial District

Delta	Frederick L. French
Gunnison	Algernon B. Reese III
Hinsdale	Larry Everett Vickers*
Montrose	Richard J. Brown
	John C. Davidson*+
Ouray	Paul David Smith
San Miguel	Sharon E. Shuteran

Eighth Judicial District

Jackson	Rex A. Shaw[6]
	John E. Kochenburger
	Don Leland Nelson
	Ronald L. Schultz

Ninth Judicial District

Garfield	Stephen L. Carter*
	Victor M Zerbi, Jr.
Pitkin	Fitzhugh Scott III
Rio Blanco	Keith F. Dunbar*
	John W. Hooker*

Tenth Judicial District

Pueblo	Gordon R. Cooper
	Eugene T. Halaas, Jr.
	Alex J. Martinez

Eleventh Judicial District

Chaffee	David B. Opland
Custer	Whitney B. Sullivan*
Fremont	William G. Fox[7]
Park	Stanley J. Mayhew

Twelfth Judicial District

Alamosa	Jean Paul Jones
Conefos	Gordon J. Bosa
Costilla	William A. Martinez
Mineral	Robert M. Wardell*
RioGrande	Gordon H. Rowe, Jr.
Saguache	Michael H. Trujillo

Thirteenth Judicial District

Kit Carson	J. Curt Penny, Jr.
Logan	Baxter W. Arnold
Morgan	Edgar H. Brandenburg
Phillips	David Colver
Sedgwick	Max Eldon Carlson
Washington	Royal C. Donnen
Yuma	Kent J. Fennie

Fourteenth Judicial District

Grand	Scotty P. Krob
Moffatt	Mary Lynne James
	Joann K. Neal*+
Routt	Carlyle B. Perry, Jr.

Fifteenth Judicial District

Baca	Mark H. Schmidt
Cheyenne	Norman L. Arends
Kiowa	Keith E. Wissel*
Prowers	John J. Lefferdink

[1]Replaced L. Paul Weadick 8/14/85
[2]Replaced Samuel M. Kirbens 12/6/85
[3]Replaced George A. Manerbino 8/14/85
[4]Replaced Claude W. Appel 4/21/86
[5]Replaced Jewell K. G. Biddle 1/16/86
[6]Replaced John A. Lustig 10/1/85
[7]Replaced Wallace Lundquist 6/30/86
°Non-Attorney
±Associate County Judge
+Assistant County Judge

Sixteenth Judicial District

Bent	Thomas F. Marmon
Crowley	William T. Jones*
Otero	George L. Strain

Seventeenth Judicial District

Adams	Ovid R. Beldock
	Emil A. Rinaldi
	Robert J Steinborn
	John J. Vigil[1]
	Patrick D. Williams

Eighteenth Judicial District

Arapahoe	Alan R. Beckman
	Richard M. Jauch[2]
	Marguerite T. Langstaff
	James F. Marcum[3]
	Jack F. Smith
	Ralph C. Taylor
Douglas	Thomas J. Curry
Elbert	Donna Marie Kirby*
Lincoln	Garnet E. Foster*

Nineteenth Judicial District

Weld	Alvin A. Borg, Jr.
	Scott Clugston
	Willis K. Kulp

Twentieth Judicial District

Boulder	Roxanne Bailin
	Thomas J. B. Reed
	David R. Torke
	Marsha B. Yeager

Twenty-First Judicial District

Mesa	Arthur R. Smith, Jr.
	David L. McKinley

Twenty-Second Judicial District

Dolores	Bob G. Johnson*
Montezuma	Sharon A. L. Hansen[4]

[1]Replaced Howard J. Otis 8/1/85
[2]Replaced 10/1/85
[3]Replaced 1/1/86
[4]Replaced James R. Aiken 4/1/86
°Non-attorney
+Assistant County Judge

19.2% to 82,183, but still fell short of civil filings by 2,356 cases. Traffic offense terminations were up 9.8% to 149,033, while infraction terminations grew by 7.3%, totaling 40,653. Small claims case terminations grew to 17,888, an increase of 7.9%. Misdemeanor terminations grew by 7.4% and totaled 32,006 cases for 2985-86. On every category, terminations failed to catch filings which are increasing at a record rate.

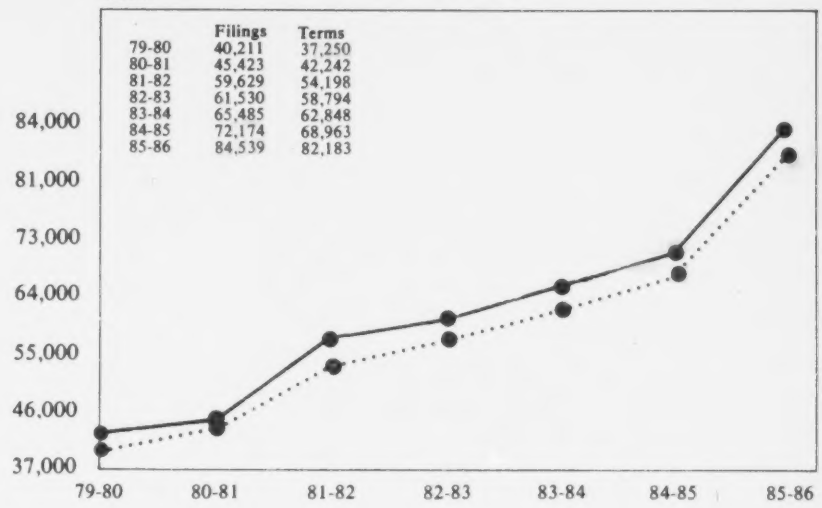
DISTRICT SUMMARIES

Arapahoe County Court led all major courts with an increase of 22.2%. Unlike district court, growth occurred throughout the state. Several rural districts reported double digit growth along with urban districts. The more homogenous growth of county court indicates that both population and non-population factors are driving county court filings. For example, the increase in traffic filings, may be influenced by greater use of motor vehicles in the state.

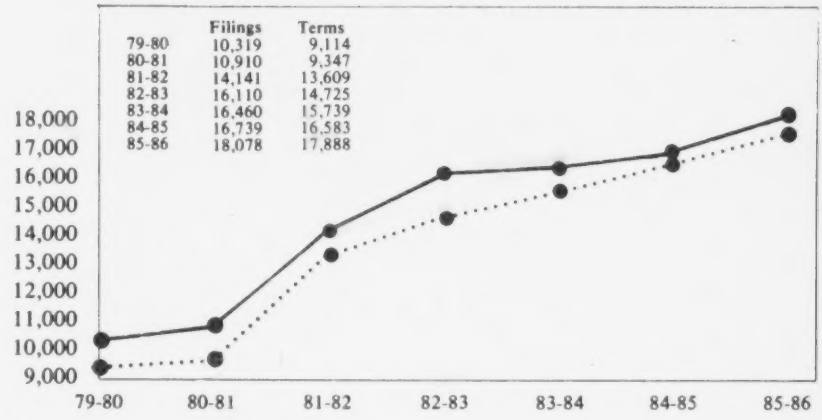
While Arapahoe County led all major courts at nearly 50,000 filings per year, other urban courts experienced significant increases in filings. Case filings in El Paso County increased 15.3 percent, going from 34,966 to 40,311 filings in one year. Clear Creek and La Plata Counties, the smallest urban courts, posted 29.2 percent and 12.3 percent gains, respectively. La Plata County had 4,357 filings this fiscal year. Larimer County increased by 13 percent to 20,303 filings while Pueblo County Court increased by 16.3 percent to 15,393. Douglas County Court was up 14.1 percent to 6,072 filings. Mesa County was the only urban court to post a loss in filings of 10.4 percent, which may indicate that while district court filings are more insulated to population declines, which seemed to be the case with Mesa District Court, county courts still are affected by sudden declines in population.

Major rural courts that experienced significant growth included Huerfano (up 11.9%), Teller (up 16.7%), Delta (up 22.1%), Gunnison (up 14.9%), Chaffee (up 12.3%), Rio Grande (up 22.1%), Routt (up 31.3%), Otero (up 10.8%), Elbert (up 25%), and Lincoln (up 19.3%) counties. Several large rural courts above or close to 4,000 filings include Eagle (3,919), Summit (3,617), Logan (3,379), and Morgan (4,056) counties.

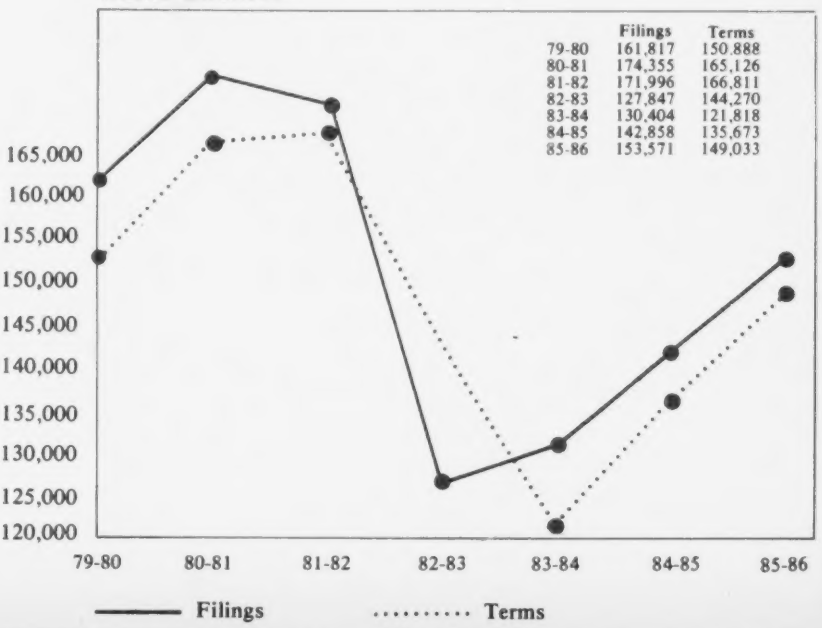
Civil



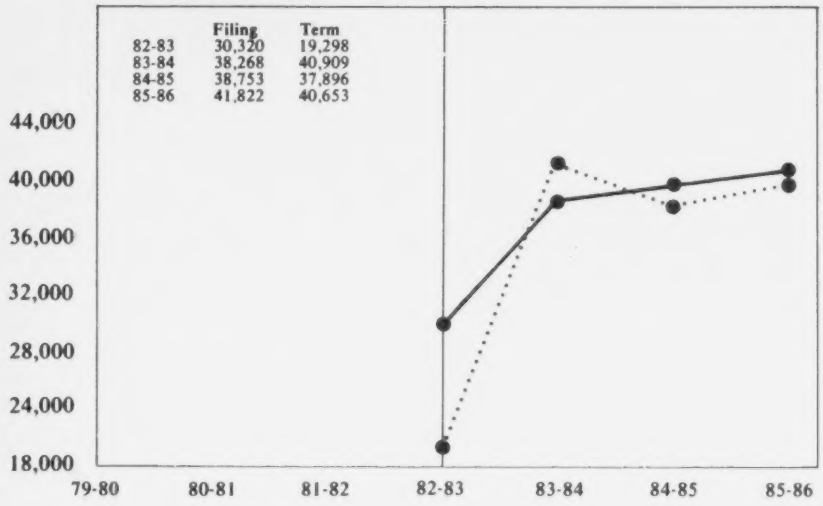
Small Claims



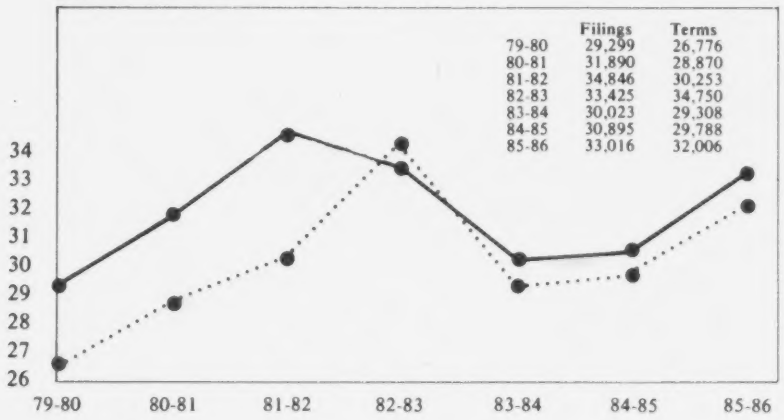
Traffic Offenses



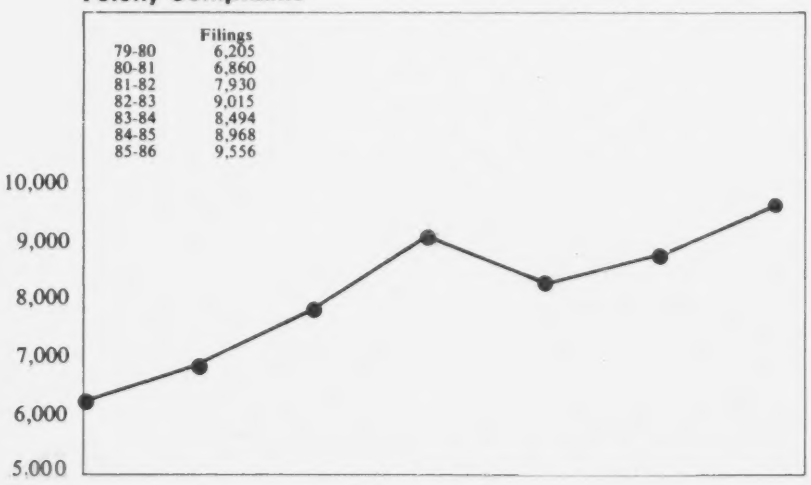
Traffic Infractions



Misdemeanors



Felony Complaints



State Total Cases

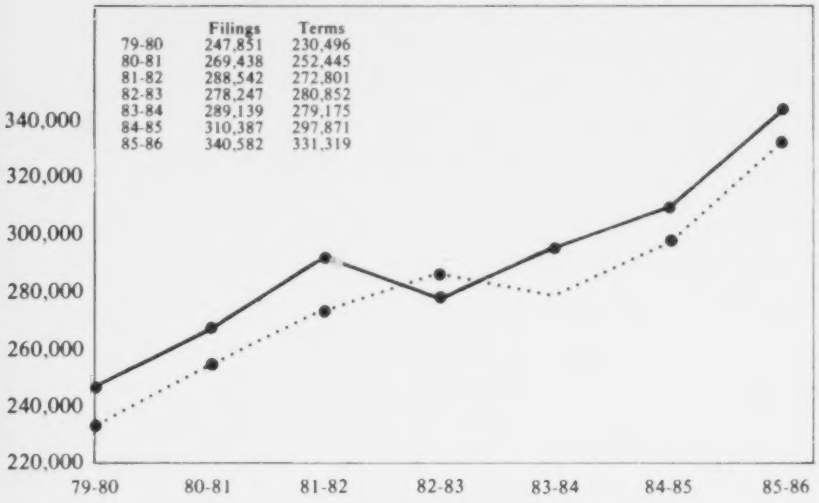


Table 13. County Court Caseload FY 1980-81 to 1984-85

	FY 82-83	FY 83-84	FY 84-85	FY 85-86
CIVIL				
Cases Pending July 1	22,135	21,923	24,687	27,898
New Cases Filed	61,530	65,485	72,174	84,539
Total Caseload	83,665	87,408	96,861	112,437
Cases Terminated	58,794	62,848	68,963	82,183
Cases Pending June 30	24,871	26,197	27,898	30,254
SMALL CLAIMS				
Cases Pending July 1	5,970	6,029	7,296	7,452
New Cases Filed	16,110	16,460	16,739	18,078
Total Caseload	22,080	22,489	24,035	25,530
Cases Terminated	14,725	15,793	16,583	17,888
Cases Pending June 30	7,355	7,296	7,452	7,642
TRAFFIC				
Cases Pending July 1	75,645	48,160	56,866	64,071
New Cases Filed	127,847	130,404	142,858	153,571
Total Caseload	203,492	278,564	199,744	217,642
Cases Terminated	144,270	121,818	135,673	149,033
Cases Pending June 30	59,222	56,886	64,071	68,609
INFRACTIONS				
Cases Pending July 1	0	11,022	8,381	9,238
New Cases Filed	30,320	38,268	38,753	41,822
Total Caseload	30,320	49,290	47,134	51,060
Cases Terminated	19,298	40,909	37,896	40,653
Cases Pending June 30	11,022	8,381	9,238	10,407
MISDEMEANORS				
Cases Pending July 1	21,366	19,200	19,766	20,873
New Cases Filed	33,425	30,023	30,895	33,016
Total Caseload	54,791	49,223	50,661	53,889
Cases Terminated	34,750	29,308	29,788	32,006
Cases Pending June 30	20,041	19,915	20,873	21,883
FELONY COMPLAINTS	9,015	8,499	8,968	9,556
TOTAL				
Cases Pending July 1	125,116	106,182	117,016	129,532
New Cases Filed	278,247	289,135	310,387	340,582
Total Caseload	403,363	395,321	426,842	460,558
Cases Terminated	280,852	279,175	297,871	331,319
Cases Pending June 30	122,511	116,146	129,532	138,795

Table 14. County Court Filings & Percent Change for FY 1985-86 (Including Felony Complaints)

	FY 82-83	FY 83-84	FY 84-85	FY 85-86	Percent Change FY 84-85 to FY 86	FY 82-83 to FY 86
1ST						
GILPIN	730	609	539	800	48.4	9.6
JEFFERSON	31,901	33,346	38,041	41,172	8.2	29.1
TOTAL	32,631	33,955	38,580	41,972	8.8	28.6
3RD						
HUERFANO	1,893	1,663	1,793	2,007	11.9	6.0
LAS ANIMAS	3,232	2,857	2,685	2,672	−0.5	−17.3
TOTAL	5,125	4,520	4,478	4,679	4.5	−8.7
4TH						
EL PASO	30,596	31,496	34,966	40,311	15.3	31.8
TELLER	948	1,120	1,433	1,672	16.7	76.4
TOTAL	31,544	32,616	36,399	41,983	15.3	33.1
5TH						
CLEAR CREEK	2,389	2,508	2,251	2,909	29.2	21.8
EAGLE	3,337	3,038	3,650	3,919	7.4	17.4
LAKE	1,106	887	955	1,181	23.7	6.8
SUMMIT	3,158	2,893	3,681	3,617	−1.7	14.5
TOTAL	9,990	9,326	10,537	11,626	10.3	16.4
6TH						
ARCHULETA	688	775	859	719	−16.3	4.5
LA PLATA	3,042	3,525	3,880	4,357	12.3	43.2
TOTAL	3,903	4,472	4,998	5,241	4.9	34.3
7TH						
DELTA	2,291	2,340	1,908	2,330	22.1	1.7
GUNNISON	1,676	1,621	1,780	2,046	14.9	22.1
HINSDALE	51	62	76	75	−1.3	47.1
MONTROSE	2,333	2,579	2,418	2,678	10.8	14.8
OURAY	240	258	249	232	−6.8	−3.3
SAN MIGUEL	345	451	474	628	32.5	82.0
TOTAL	6,936	7,311	6,905	7,989	15.7	15.2
8TH						
JACKSON	256	169	206	210	1.9	−18.0
LARIMER	16,963	17,841	17,764	20,303	13.0	19.7
TOTAL	17,219	18,010	17,970	20,513	14.2	19.1
9TH						
GARFIELD	5,023	4,086	3,916	4,295	9.7	−14.5
PITKIN	1,558	1,339	1,470	1,591	8.2	2.1
RIO BLANCO	1,567	1,097	1,067	942	−11.7	−39.9
TOTAL	8,148	6,522	6,453	6,758	4.7	−17.1
10TH						
PUEBLO	14,287	12,930	13,700	15,393	16.3	7.7
TOTAL	14,287	12,930	13,700	15,393	16.3	7.7
11TH						
CHAFFEE	1,841	1,846	1,704	1,914	12.3	4.0
CUSTER	92	132	139	141	1.4	53.3
FREMONT	2,760	2,732	2,572	2,733	6.2	−1.0
PARK	1,042	1,083	1,764	1,409	−20.1	35.2
TOTAL	5,735	5,793	6,179	6,197	0.3	8.1
12TH						
ALAMOSA	2,007	2,236	2,935	2,899	−1.2	44.4
CONEJOS	672	611	609	725	19.0	7.9
COSTILLA	392	385	343	483	40.8	23.2
MINERAL	125	166	151	187	23.8	49.6
RIO GRANDE	1,354	1,486	1,393	1,701	22.1	25.6
SAGUACHE	751	629	512	508	−0.8	−32.4
TOTAL	5,301	5,513	5,943	6,503	9.4	22.7
13TH						
KIT CARSON	1,096	1,387	1,170	1,242	6.2	13.3
LOGAN	3,821	3,943	3,886	3,379	−13.0	−11.6
MORGAN	3,518	3,843	4,276	4,056	−5.1	15.3
PHILLIPS	264	214	280	279	−0.4	5.7
SEDGWICK	480	412	421	440	4.5	−8.3
WASHINGTON	365	439	499	465	−6.8	27.4
YUMA	775	748	705	770	9.2	−0.6
TOTAL	10,319	10,986	11,237	10,631	−5.4	3.0
14TH						
GRAND	1,849	2,108	1,854	2,182	17.7	18.0
MOFFAT	2,271	2,359	2,090	1,926	−7.8	−15.2
ROUTT	2,287	2,045	2,000	2,626	31.3	14.8
TOTAL	6,407	6,512	5,944	6,734	13.3	5.1

	FY 82-83	FY 83-84	FY 84-85	FY 85-86	Percent Change FY 84-85 to FY 86	FY 82-83 to FY 86
15TH						
BACA	502	531	542	589	8.7	17.3
CHEYENNE	478	550	445	448	0.7	−6.3
KIOWA	266	227	422	412	−2.4	54.9
PROWERS	1,573	1,898	2,265	2,100	−7.3	33.5
TOTAL	2,819	3,206	3,674	3,549	−3.4	25.9
16TH						
BENT	469	591	694	660	−4.9	40.7
CROWLEY	176	189	381	309	−18.9	75.6
OTERO	2,529	2,649	2,873	3,182	10.8	25.8
TOTAL	3,174	3,429	3,948	4,151	5.1	30.8
17TH						
ADAMS	26,704	28,072	32,185	33,490	4.1	25.4
TOTAL	26,704	28,072	32,185	33,490	4.1	25.4
18TH						
ARAPAHOE	33,538	35,663	38,906	47,542	22.2	41.8
DOUGLAS	5,225	5,217	5,323	6,072	14.1	16.2
ELBERT	689	787	805	1,006	25.0	46.0
LINCOLN	1,155	1,148	1,345	1,604	19.3	38.9
TOTAL	40,607	42,815	46,379	56,224	21.2	38.5
19TH						
WELD	15,648	15,106	15,468	16,635	7.5	6.3
TOTAL	15,648	15,106	15,468	16,635	7.5	6.3
20TH						
BOULDER	20,621	23,506	26,288	28,094	6.9	36.2
TOTAL	20,621	23,506	26,288	28,094	6.9	36.2
21ST						
MESA	11,586	12,222	10,978	9,826	−10.5	−15.2
TOTAL	11,586	12,222	10,978	9,826	−10.5	−15.2
22ND						
DOLORES	118	137	142	275	93.7	133.1
MONTEZUMA	2,018	2,176	2,002	2,119	5.8	5.0
TOTAL	2,136	2,313	2,144	2,394	11.7	12.1
STATE TOTALS	280,840	289,139	310,387	340,582	9.7	21.3

Table 15. Filings and Terminations by County Court for FY 1985-86

	Civil		Small Claims		Traffic		Traffic Infractions		Misdemeanors		Felony Compl	Totals	
1ST	File	Term	File	Term	File	Term	File	Term	File	Term	File	File	Term
GILPIN	28	26	26	26	466	357	125	111	135	132	20	800	672
JEFFERSON	11,692	10,430	2,302	2,151	19,650	18,535	2,813	2,611	3,138	2,625	1,577	41,172	37,929
TOTAL	11,720	10,456	2,328	2,177	20,116	18,892	2,938	2,722	3,273	2,757	1,597	41,972	38,601
3RD													
HUERFANO	150	127	55	41	885	829	826	816	87	76	4	2,007	1,893
LAS ANIMAS	218	200	101	121	1,131	1,130	780	800	308	274	134	2,672	2,659
TOTAL	368	327	156	162	2,016	1,959	1,606	1,616	395	350	138	4,679	4,552
4TH													
EL PASO	12,011	11,072	2,576	2,521	17,986	15,957	3,619	3,024	4,119	4,124	0	40,311	36,698
TELLER	116	98	107	103	903	833	282	268	220	169	44	1,672	1,515
TOTAL	12,127	11,170	2,683	2,624	18,889	16,790	3,901	3,292	4,339	4,293	44	41,983	38,213
5TH													
CLEAR CREEK	93	71	84	57	1,520	1,348	931	763	199	156	82	2,909	2,477
EAGLE	467	416	276	239	1,679	1,764	604	560	394	383	219	3,639	3,581
EAGLE-BASALT	27	31	25	28	122	144	55	50	35	42	16	280	311
LAKE	201	168	52	51	486	394	178	164	202	182	62	1,181	1,021
SUMMIT	337	344	262	272	1,649	1,799	685	803	526	494	158	3,617	3,870
TOTAL	1,125	1,030	699	647	5,456	5,449	2,453	2,340	1,356	537	11,626	11,260	6TH
6TH													
ARCHULETA	230	266	32	35	214	207	121	91	111	122	11	719	739
LA PLATA	720	700	338	380	2,194	1,934	500	455	429	339	176	4,357	3,984
SAN JUAN	8	7	12	10	82	63	53	49	6	3	4	165	136
TOTAL	958	973	382	425	2,490	2,204	674	595	546	464	191	5,241	4,852
7TH													
DELTA	378	403	314	337	1,045	953	285	294	174	170	134	2,330	2,291
GUNNISON	277	235	129	121	841	776	542	433	180	133	77	2,046	1,775
HINSDALE	12	13	13	14	17	23	17	16	14	9	2	75	77
MONTROSE	393	374	179	193	1,190	1,047	438	433	129	125	153	2,482	2,325
MONTROSE-NUCLA	25	24	6	10	101	110	38	35	21	32	5	196	216
OURAY	9	15	33	31	96	113	81	71	5	14	8	232	252
SAN MIGUEL	49	40	65	54	240	60	158	153	92	75	24	628	406
TOTAL	1,143	1,104	739	760	3,530	3,082	1,559	1,435	615	558	403	7,989	7,342
8TH													
JACKSON	14	5	23	22	60	29	37	30	67	58	9	210	153
LARIMER	3,480	3,425	1,155	1,098	5,084	5,195	2,851	2,815	2,540	2,527	0	15,110	15,060
LARIMER-LOVELAND	1,236	985	0	0	3,039	2,896	0	0	918	809	0	5,193	4,690
TOTAL	4,730	4,415	1,178	1,120	8,183	8,120	2,888	2,845	3,525	3,394	9	20,513	19,903
9TH													
GARFIELD	424	475	262	284	1,679	1,903	684	715	169	240	0	3,218	3,617
GARFIELD-RIFLE	143	182	92	93	550	652	109	125	113	127	0	1,007	1,179
PITKIN	334	291	228	156	734	581	157	134	138	95	0	1,591	1,257
RIO BLANCO	41	41	45	44	250	226	92	115	60	53	0	448	479
RIO BLANCO-RANGLEY	63	68	53	52	199	161	115	105	24	15	0	454	401
TOTAL	1,005	1,057	680	629	3,412	3,523	1,157	1,194	504	530	0	6,758	6,933
10TH													
PUEBLO	5,220	4,953	707	733	5,819	5,717	909	526	1,929	2,120	809	15,393	14,858
TOTAL	5,220	4,953	707	733	5,819	5,717	909	526	1,929	2,120	809	15,393	14,858
11TH													
CHAFFEE	172	219	100	118	666	774	717	777	178	183	81	1,914	2,152
CUSTER	30	28	27	30	38	37	7	4	39	35	0	141	134
FREMONT	366	357	190	216	1,150	1,100	583	591	444	413	0	2,733	2,677
PARK	96	83	61	65	527	561	333	327	352	429	40	1,409	1,505
TOTAL	664	687	378	429	2,381	2,472	1,640	1,699	1,013	1,060	121	6,197	6,468
12TH													
ALAMOSA	301	293	106	98	1,470	1,544	400	384	498	455	124	2,899	2,898
CONEJOS	55	45	49	52	376	353	97	87	105	93	43	725	673
COSTILLA	21	13	12	11	230	219	98	97	107	117	15	483	472
MINERAL	6	4	3	3	105	84	53	47	16	12	4	187	154
RIO GRANDE	187	230	68	80	877	737	328	315	130	149	111	1,701	1,622
SAGUACHE	48	57	43	49	226	252	51	50	86	98	54	508	560
TOTAL	618	642	281	293	3,284	3,189	1,027	980	942	924	351	6,503	6,379
13TH													
KIT CARSON	81	89	49	43	605	653	436	449	56	65	15	1,242	1,314
LOGAN	577	592	116	142	1,245	1,355	1,153	1,428	288	346	0	3,379	3,863
MORGAN	766	851	127	136	1,871	2,172	905	956	387	434	0	4,056	4,549
PHILLIPS	58	55	26	27	53	68	136	140	6	9	0	279	299
SEDGWICK	30	23	37	37	145	124	212	241	10	12	6	440	443
WASHINGTON	58	39	47	46	114	86	220	215	25	20	1	465	407
YUMA	110	137	63	65	231	214	277	261	86	68	3	770	748
TOTAL	1,680	1,786	465	496	4,264	4,672	3,339	3,690	858	954	25	10,631	11,623

	Civil		Small Claims		Traffic		Traffic-Infractions		Misdemeanors		Felony Compl	Totals	
	File	Term	File	Term	File	Term	File	Term	File	Term	File	File	Term
14TH													
GRAND	149	186	121	117	869	854	403	370	522	482	118	2,182	2,127
MOFFAT	340	360	79	71	716	747	423	378	161	147	83	1,802	1,786
MOFFAT-DINOSAUR	3	3	9	8	54	35	54	44	4	3	0	124	93
ROUTT	328	260	163	202	1,021	1,259	664	613	270	263	180	2,626	2,777
TOTAL	820	809	372	398	2,660	2,895	1,544	1,405	957	895	381	6,734	6,783
15TH													
BACA	89	81	33	38	227	252	196	195	29	37	15	589	618
CHEYENNE	26	24	14	14	134	141	217	218	48	46	9	448	452
KIOWA	8	10	13	9	202	186	173	172	11	11	5	412	393
PROWERS	373	366	129	116	970	821	467	447	81	78	80	2,100	3,371
TOTAL	496	481	189	177	1,533	1,400	1,053	1,032	169	172	109	3,549	3,371
16TH													
BENT	69	60	50	47	227	224	280	310	34	47	0	660	688
CROWLEY	8	14	41	31	155	163	65	62	40	46	0	309	316
OTERO	616	537	155	147	1,470	1,496	593	540	348	333	0	3,182	3,053
TOTAL	693	611	246	225	1,852	1,883	938	912	422	426	0	4,151	4,057
17TH													
ADAMS	12,153	11,740	1,289	1,225	15,666	15,167	1,594	1,594	1,333	1,382	1,455	33,490	32,563
TOTAL	12,153	11,740	1,289	1,225	15,666	15,167	1,594	1,333	1,382	1,455	33,490	32,563	
18TH													
ARAPAHOE	7,252	6,061	1,174	1,224	11,683	10,870	2,809	2,809	1,466	1,859	1,265	25,649	24,088
ARAPAOE-AURORA	8,264	9,852	1,016	1,139	9,689	9,852	1,650	1,907	1,274	1,145	0	21,893	23,895
DOUGLAS	512	464	252	217	3,621	3,459	1,170	1,059	517	404	0	6,072	5,603
ELBERT	88	108	73	62	569	593	225	204	36	48	15	1,006	1,030
LINCOLN	52	58	40	37	891	807	509	508	79	84	33	1,604	1,527
TOTAL	16,168	16,543	2,555	2,679	26,453	25,581	6,363	6,487	3,372	3,540	1,313	56,224	56,143
19TH													
WELD	3,170	3,222	651	654	7,267	7,111	2,686	2,537	2,861	2,963	0	16,635	16,487
TOTAL	3,170	3,222	651	654	7,267	7,111	2,686	2,537	2,861	2,963	0	16,635	16,487
20TH													
BOULDER	5,272	5,581	1,087	958	13,545	13,829	1,765	1,887	2,614	2,085	1,184	25,467	25,524
BOULDER-LONGMONT	2,315	2,242	312	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,627	2,554
TOTAL	7,587	7,823	1,399	1,270	13,545	13,829	1,765	1,887	2,614	2,085	1,184	28,094	28,078
21ST													
MESA	1,924	2,242	550	644	3,481	3,865	1,308	1,351	1,786	1,661	777	9,826	10,540
TOTAL	1,924	2,242	550	644	3,481	3,865	1,308	1,351	1,786	1,661	777	9,826	10,540
22ND													
DOLORES	2	1	15	13	69	54	162	154	22	17	5	275	244
MONTEZUMA	168	111	136	108	1,205	1,179	318	360	185	204	107	2,119	2,069
TOTAL	170	112	151	121	1,274	1,233	480	514	207	221	112	2,394	2,313
STATE TOTALS	84,539	82,183	18,078	17,888	153,571	149,033	41,822	40,653	33,016	32,006	9,556	340,582	331,319

*-The totals include felony complaints for both filings and terminations.

Table 16. County Court - Court & Jury Trials in FY 1985-86

Dist.	Traffic		Misdemeanor		Civil		Small Claims	Total	
	Court	Jury	Court	Jury	Court	Jury	Court	Court	Jury
1st	157	49	50	5	315	4	649	1,171	58
3rd	38	21	17	7	23	1	38	116	29
4th	98	82	63	45	397	9	668	1,226	136
5th	191	36	74	8	66	0	126	457	44
6th	31	40	9	9	49	0	72	161	49
7th	243	32	58	8	188	7	169	658	47
8th	47	47	46	8	129	4	417	639	59
9th	40	28	3	9	50	2	93	186	39
10th	14	29	20	28	116	5	139	289	62
11th	143	16	74	3	72	2	173	462	21
12th	112	18	49	3	44	1	85	290	22
13th	197	14	50	5	70	3	100	417	22
14th	33	34	21	11	117	2	168	339	47
15th	81	14	14	3	29	1	45	169	18
16th	19	0	5	1	20	12	67	11	13
17th	55	67	18	40	353	10	425	851	117
18th	384	147	37	17	537	5	840	1,789	169
19th	80	60	15	10	105	3	216	416	73
20th	116	98	47	6	197	4	427	787	108
21st	76	27	42	7	79	2	125	322	36
22nd	63	32	28	1	2	0	32	125	33
State	2,218	891	740	234	2,958	77	5,074	10,990	1,202

WATER JURISDICTION

The Water Right Determination and Administration Act of 1969 set up seven water divisions according to drainage patterns of the rivers in the state. Each division was assigned a water engineer and the location of the court was designated. Water judges are district judges appointed by the Supreme Court to hear these matters. Water records of the seven divisions are located in the following cities and counties:

Div	Location	County
1	Greeley	Weld
2	Pueblo	Pueblo
3	Alamosa	Alamosa
4	Montrose	Montrose
5	Glenwood Springs	Garfield
6	Steamboat Springs	Routt
7	Durango	La Plata

The water judges have jurisdiction in the determination of water rights, uses and administration of water, and all other water matters within the jurisdiction.

SUMMARY OF CASELOAD ACTIVITY

During FY 1985-86, the water court filings and claims decreased 30 percent and 47 percent, respectively. All seven water divisions experienced a decline in both filings and claims. The decrease was a result of the unusually high filing rate the previous year when protests to the abandonment list were allowed.

Terminations increased during the fiscal year from 1,868 in FY 1984-85 to 2,348 in FY 1985-86.

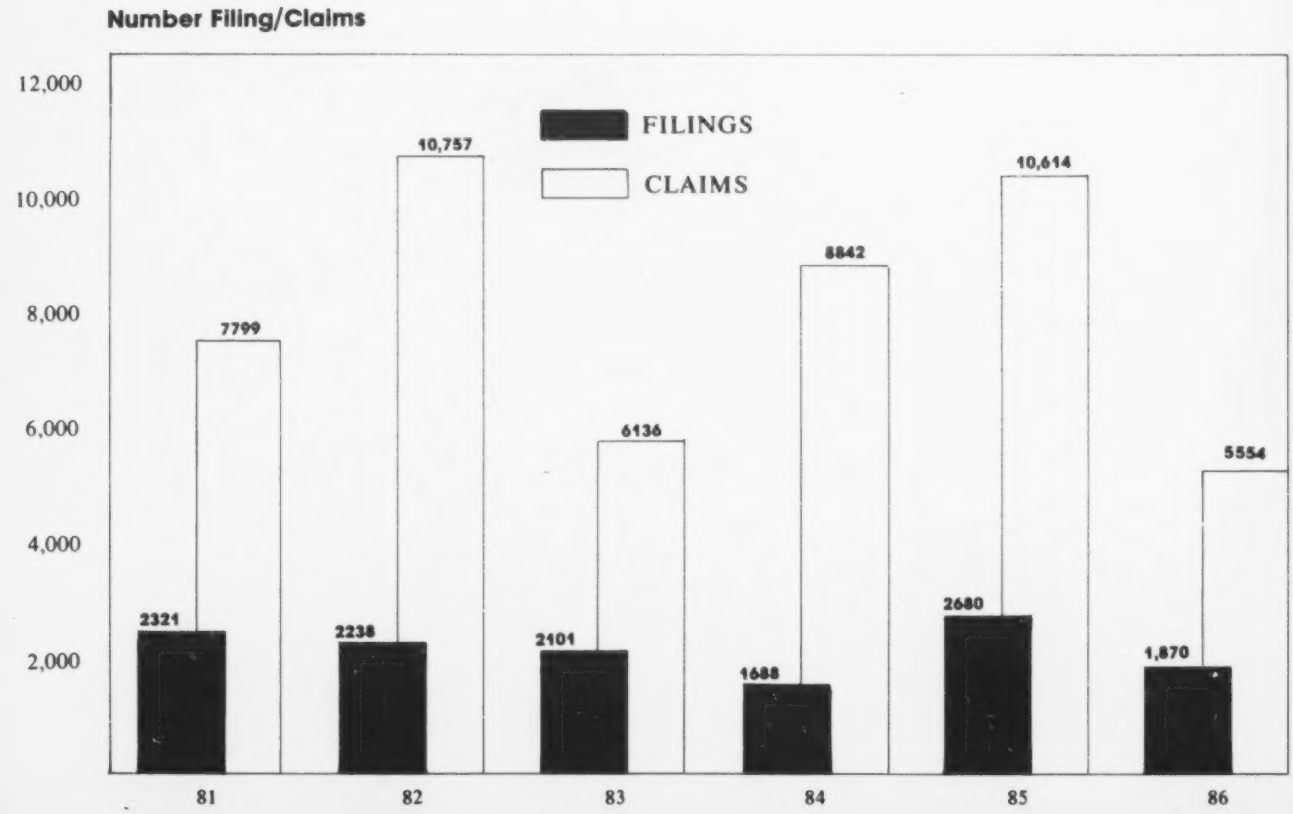
Table 17. Caseload of the Water Courts - FY 1982-83 to FY 1985-86

	FY 82-83	FY 83-84	FY 84-85[1]	FY 85-86
DIVISION ONE				
Cases Pending July 1	1,389	1,187	1,231	1,407
New Cases Filed	429	402	608	471
TOTAL CASELOAD	1,818	1,589	1,839	1,878
Cases Terminated	631	511	432	350
Cases Pending June 30	1,187	1,078	1,407	1,528
DIVISION TWO				
Cases Pending July 1	282	324	335	379
New Cases Filed	185	141	202	122
TOTAL CASELOAD	467	465	537	501
Cases Terminated	143	133	158	209
Cases Pending June 30	324	332	379	292
DIVISION THREE				
Cases Pending July 1	408	414	310	318
New Cases Filed	192	92	171	51
TOTAL CASELOAD	600	506	481	369
Cases Terminated	186	176	163	195
Cases Pending June 30	414	330	318	174
DIVISION FOUR				
Cases Pending July 1	370	487	319	536
New Cases Filed	397	245	531	227
TOTAL CASELOAD	767	732	850	763
Cases Terminated	280	348	314	393
Cases Pending June 30	487	384	536	370
DIVISION FIVE				
Cases Pending July 1	533	557	657	925
New Cases Filed	481	421	706	672
TOTAL CASELOAD	1,014	978	1,363	1,597
Cases Terminated	457	386	438	738
Cases Pending June 30	557	592	925	859
DIVISION SIX				
Cases Pending July 1	364	229	227	215
New Cases Filed	241	220	217	210
TOTAL CASELOAD	605	449	444	425
Cases Terminated	376	265	229	264
Cases Pending June 30	229	184	215	161
DIVISION SEVEN				
Cases Pending July 1	258	273	280	391
New Cases Filed	176	167	245	117
TOTAL CASELOAD	434	440	525	508
Cases Terminated	161	136	134	199
Cases Pending June 30	273	304	391	309
TOTAL				
Cases Pending July 1	3,604	3,471	3,359	4,171
New Cases Filed	2,101	1,688	2,680	1,870
TOTAL CASELOAD	5,705	5,159	6,039	6,041
Cases Terminated	2,234	1,955	1,868	2,348
Cases Pending June 30	3,471	3,204	4,171	3,693

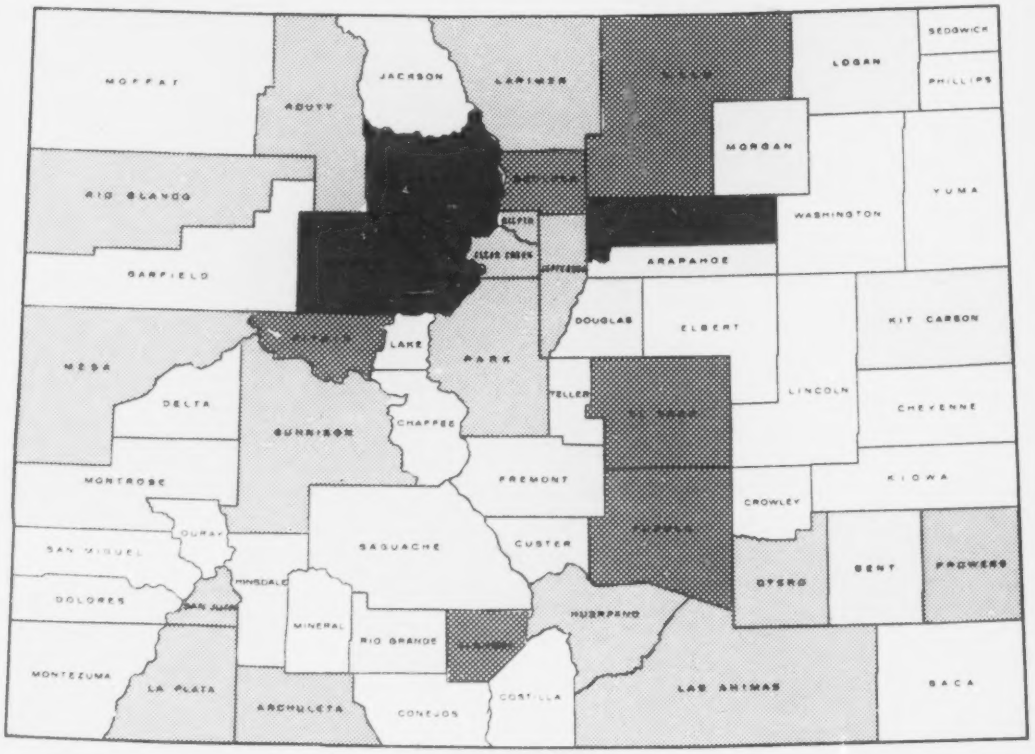
1 FY 1985 pending totals adjusted due to audit of open cases.

Table 18. Number of New Cases Filed and Number of New Claims in Colorado Water Courts, FY 1982-83 through FY 1985-86

FY 1984-85	FY 82-83	FY 83-84	FY 84-85	FY 85-86	PERCENT CHANGE TO FY 1985-86
DIVISION ONE					
Filings	429	402	608	471	−22%
Claims	1,262	1,450	4,517	1,856	−58%
DIVISION TWO					
Filings	185	141	202	122	−39%
Claims	747	884	1,235	1,139	−7%
DIVISION THREE					
Filings	192	92	171	51	−70%
Claims	728	3,845	419	118	−71%
DIVISION FOUR					
Filings	397	245	531	227	−57%
Claims	691	367	1,032	566	−45%
DIVISION FIVE					
Filings	481	421	706	672	−4%
Claims	1,588	1,335	2,222	1,303	−41%
DIVISION SIX					
Filings	241	220	217	210	−3%
Claims	852	686	561	365	−34%
DIVISION SEVEN					
Filings	176	167	245	117	−52%
Claims	268	275	628	207	−67%
TOTAL					
Filings	2,101	1,688	2,680	1,870	−30%
Claims	6,136	8,842	10,614	5,554	−47%



PROBATION



Number of UCR Index Offenses
per 1,000 population

0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80 +

Source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, Crime in Colorado, 1984.

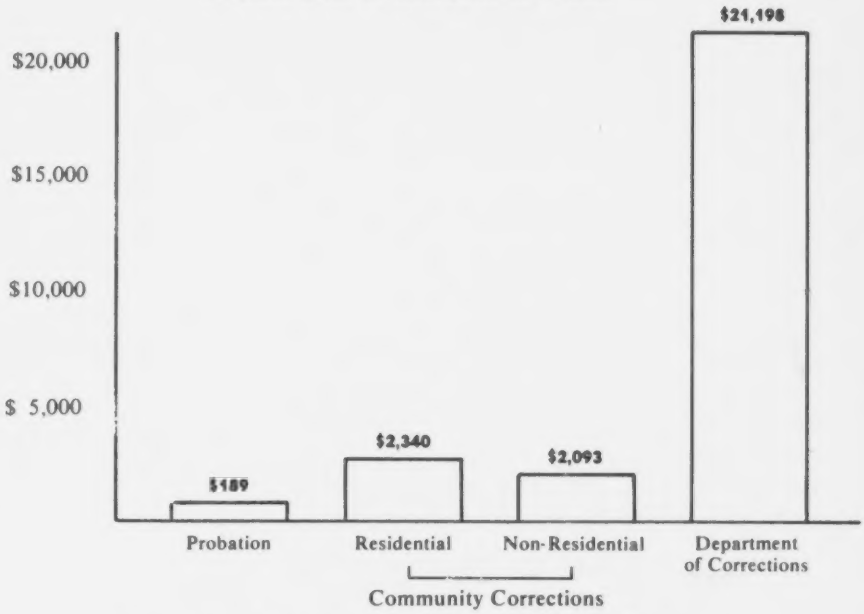
PROBATION

Probation in Colorado, while sharing the basic goals of all criminal justice agencies–reducing the incidence and impact of crime–has its own mandated functions separate and distinct from other criminal justice agencies. The primary mission of probation in Colorado is to supervise offenders who remain in the community and to provide presentence information to the courts. Supervision of offenders ranges from rehabilitative services to the surveillance of offender activities, depending upon the needs of the offender and requirements of public safety.

Probation demands professional practioners possessing fundamental knowledge of law, sentencing alternatives and behavioral sciences. Probation in Colorado maintains a high regard for objectivity, protection of the public and rehabilitation of offender, while providing unparalleled cost saving to the state.

Probation respects the plight and rights of victims of criminal offenses. Victim input must be obtained in the sentencing process, however, it was a priority of probationofficers prior to recent legislative action. Restitution,the repayment of financial loss to victims, has steadilyincreased since 1977. During FY 85-86, the average amount of restitution collected by each probation officer was at least $14,000 which was returned to the victims of crime. Without the services of probation officers, this important service to victims would not be possible.

Annual Cost of Correctional Costs



Source: Community Correction Handbook, 1985 Colorado Judicial Department

CASELOAD

The accomplishments of probation have occurred during a period of increasing demand upon the system. Since 1980, the number of offenders sentenced to supervision has increased 26%. In Colorado, as well as throughout the country, probation is the most utilized sanction for criminal offenders with 70-75% of all offenders sentenced to probation. In 1986, approximately 1% of all Coloradans were under the supervision of a probation officer. While caseloads rapidly grew from 1980, staff levels increased by less than 3%. At the close of FY 1985-86, probation officers were supervising 16,335 adult offenders and 5,116 juvenile offenders.

Another critical function of probation officers is to provide investigation services for the sentencing court in order to assist the judge in imposing the most appropriate sentence. These reports contain valuable information relating to the offender's criminal history, and psychological and social development.

Not only do these reports assist the courts, the information provided assists other criminal justice agencies in providing services to the offenders. During 1986, officers provided 21,608 adult and juvenile investigations.

CASE CLASSIFICATION

At the close of FY 85-86 all probation departments had implemented the National Institute of Corrections model case classification system. The foundation of case classification is the use of validated scales which assess the risk of reoffending and the service needs of a given offender. Such assessments provide a systemmatic approach to service delivery and intensified supervision of offenders. The implementation of case classification permits the Judicial Department to direct probation resources toward a specific population of offenders that pose the greatest risk to public safety.

The program also incorporates an efficient case management component. The Case Management Classification (CMC) component includes standardized procedures for developing individualized strategies for intervention and treatment of identified high risk offenders. During FY 1986-87 data collection will begin statewide to assess the program's impact upon the rate of felony revocation. In several states, this program has significantly reduced the revocation rate in felony cases, thus positively addressing the prison capacity problem.

Probation planning and evaluation capabilities have beengreatly enhanced during the past year by the combination of systemmatic classification and automation. This system provides profiles of demographic data, offense histories,sentencing information, risk data, and intervention strategies. The

availability of such information will provide the necessary data to evaluate the effectiveness of policies, programs and local community needs.

PROBATION STANDARDS

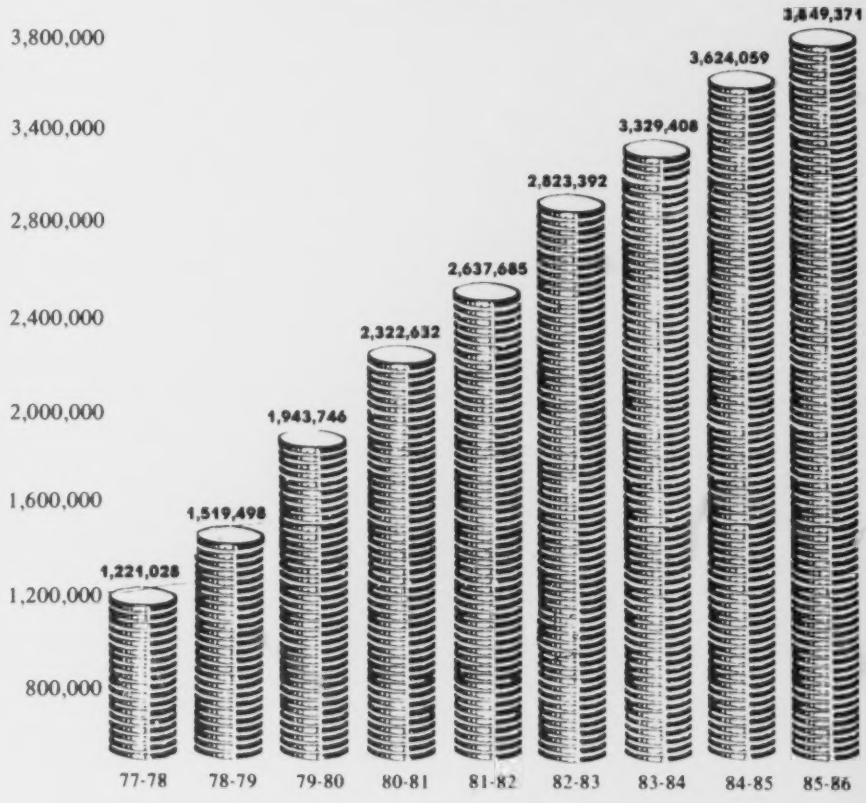
In 1983, an appointed task force began the development of standards for Colorado probation. In FY 1986 these standards were approved by the Chief Justice and promulgated by the State Court Administrator as the operational policy for all 24 probation departments in the state. The standards serve as guidelines for carrying out the responsibilities of probation, and insure that the minimum level and quality of service is delivered to the public. In addition, the standards establish a direction by which local departments can plan for the future and evaluate current performance.

PROBATION DIRECTIVES

The Chief Justice in affirming the primary responsibility of probation as effective supervision of offenders, issued Directive 86-2 establishing the minimal contact that officers must make with offenders on probation. The directive also prioritizes the work of probation by further focusing available resources upon serious offenders. In order to do so other services to the courts, such as deferred sentence and domestic relations investigations, and the supervision of minor offenders had to be reduced. While these services are seen as appropriate functions of probation, they are limited under the directive until additional staff is obtained. The initial impact of probation upon serious offenders was enhanced by a requirement that all offenders classified as "high risk" received a minimum of six hours of contact per month for 90 days before transferring to regular supervision. To assure that each probation department had the capacity to perform the prioritized work, probation personnel were transferred from overstaffed to understaffed departments. Eleven probation officers voluntarily relocated to departments showing a higher need for staff.

The issuance of another directive, 86-3, will assist the state in reducing correctional costs in the next fiscal year. Now that each probation department has the capacity to supervise high risk offenders, a limitation was placed upon the conditional use of residential community corrections. Offenders previously sentenced to community corrections as a condition of probation averaged 78 days in the residential community corrections program. As of July 1, 1986 these offenders are limited to a 30-day period in the residential program which is followed by an intensive 60-day period of supervision by the probation department. This program is expected to save the state of Colorado approximately one-half million dollars in FY 1986-87, with no increased risk to the public.

Restitution Paid by Juvenile and Adult Probationers FY 1977-78 - FY 1985-86



Percent Change Comparison of Probation Supervision, Investigations, Staffing and Criminal Court Filings FY 1980-81 to FY 1985-86

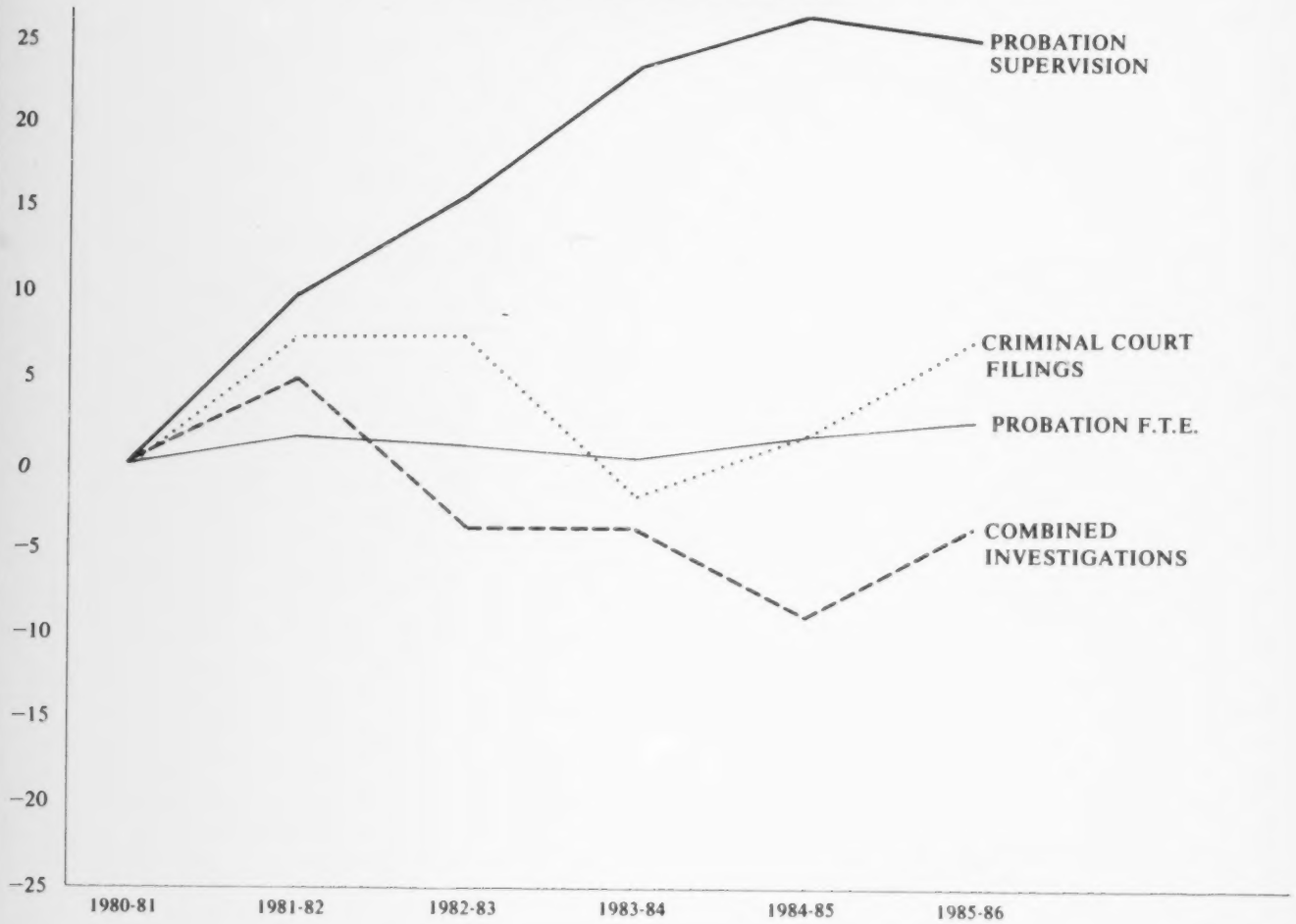


Table 19. Probation Department Supervision and Investigation Caseloads: State Totals FY 1982-83 TO FY 1985-86

	FY 1982-83	FY 1983-84	FY 1984-85	FY 1985-86	Percent Change FY 1984-85 to FY 1985-86
Adult					
On Supervision July 1	13,980	15,081	16,301	16,731	2.6%
New Cases	9,730	10,139	10,462	10,585	1.1%
Terminations	8,817	8,824	10,032	10,980	9.4%
On Supervision June 30	14,893	16,301	16,731	16,335	−2.4%
Total Investigations	11,622	11,464	10,938	11,743	7.3%
Juvenile					
On Supervision July 1	4,663	5,004	4,951	4,987	.7%
New Cases	4,224	3,997	4,059	4,501	10.8%
Terminations	3,901	4,077	4,023	4,370	8.6%
On Supervision June 30	4,986	4,951	4,987	5,116	2.6%
Total Investigations	9,925	10,074	9,596	9,865	2.8%
Total					
On Supervision July 1	18,643	20,085	21,252	21,718	2.2%
New Cases	13,954	14,136	14,521	15,086	3,9%
Terminations	12,718	12,901	14,055	15,350	9.2%
On Supervision June 30	19,879	21,252	21,718	21,451	−1.7%
Total Investigations	21,547	21,538	20,534	21,608	5.2%

Table 21. Probation Department Investigations by District FY 1985-86

ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DISTRICT PSI	647	1,435	43	1,202	150	79	82	326	246	287	120	89	78
COUNTY PSI	295	118	13	160	31	25	34	2	5	337	54	55	13
DS/DJ	116	568	1	471	13	36	2	4	0	0	12	0	3
PR BOND	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	8	14	0
DOM. RELATIONS	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DUI/DWAI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER	211	6	13	57	0	0	0	12	0	55	18	2	19
TOTAL	1,269	2,206	73	1,890	194	140	118	344	251	765	212	160	114

JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SOCIAL SUMMARY	323	779	18	388	32	50	36	149	44	249	68	32	43
DETENTION	0	4,317	4	3	0	2	0	32	0	0	35	6	8
PRELIMINARY	3	185	1	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	1	9	92
INTAKE	3	96	1	0	0	0	0	264	0	0	119	94	36
TRANSFER	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	2
CUSTODY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	11	0	2
OTHER	31	394	20	35	0	0	0	9	0	0	84	1	3
TOTAL	360	5,773	44	427	33	52	36	501	44	249	319	142	186

Table 20. Probation Department Supervision Caseloads by District FY 1985-86

District		On Supervision July 1	New Cases	Termin-ations	On Supervision June 30
1st	Adult	1,151	944	908	1,187
	Juvenile	366	376	308	434
2nd	Adult	3,221	1,626	1,708	3,139
2nd	Juvenile	1,076	534	547	1,063
3rd	Adult	166	119	132	153
	Juvenile	40	55	55	40
4th	Adult	2,161	1,133	1,207	2,087
	Juvenile	396	401	393	404
5th	Adult	352	203	216	339
	Juvenile	56	61	71	46
6th	Adult	145	108	87	166
	Juvenile	42	67	57	52
7th	Adult	417	186	155	448
	Juvenile	72	57	18	111
8th	Adult	712	280	419	573
	Juvenile	350	356	352	354
9th	Adult	425	183	213	395
	Juvenile	33	40	33	40
10th	Adult	963	857	839	981
	Juvenile	308	239	238	309
11th	Adult	409	210	309	310
	Juvenile	183	281	309	155

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	State
108	7	120	921	680	183	271	174	42	7,290
10	2	2	191	318	23	74	50	12	1,824
45	0	0	44	37	111	252	108	17	1,840
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	113
0	1	0	0	122	0	0	0	0	202
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
0	0	0	0	31	24	5	0	18	471
163	10	122	1,156	1,188	341	602	332	93	11,743

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	State
66	4	68	205	119	169	301	139	7	3,320
3	0	0	2	0	294	0	3	0	4,776
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	336
0	0	3	0	0	0	0	193	3	812
0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	19
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	4	587
72	4	71	212	126	463	302	336	15	9,865

12th	Adult	324	127	162	289
	Juvenile	108	51	43	116
13th	Adult	228	178	179	227
	Juvenile	83	82	72	93
14th	Adult	312	217	237	292
	Juvenile	80	90	128	42
15th	Adult	121	57	92	86
	Juvenile	33	28	30	31
16th	Adult	159	101	95	165
	Juvenile	50	63	39	72
17th	Adult	1,044	820	840	1,024
	Juvenile	355	321	316	360
18th	Adult	1,863	1,623	1,541	1,945
	Juvenile	500	510	531	479
19th	Adult	788	421	336	873
	Juvenile	375	274	213	436
20th	Adult	986	776	826	936
	Juvenile	252	300	233	319
21st	Adult	651	340	393	598
	Juvenile	207	305	365	147
22nd	Adult	132	76	86	122
	Juvenile	22	10	19	13
State	Adult	16,731	10,585	10,980	16,335
	Juvenile	4,987	4,501	4,370	5,116

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM

The dual problem of prison overcrowding and fisal constraints have led to the development of cost effective alternatives to prison. While these alternatives cost less, they still meet the objectives of punishment and public safety.The El Paso County Intensive Supervision program, funded by the National Institute of Corrections continued as a model demonstration project. As a result of the success, N.I.C. expanded funding in FY 85 to include programs in Boulder and Larimer Counties.

The I.S.P. programs are based upon improved selection procedures for placing offenders at the most appropriate level of confinement and/or supervision. The development of sentencing guidelines based on past sentencing practices and the intensive supervision component are designed to punish offenders and control the risk to the community. The primary objective of the I.S.P. program is to maintain offenders in the community at no higher rate of revocation than maximum level regular probation cases. In order to accomplish this objective, officers maintain daily contact with these offenders. This requires a reduced caseload of 20 to 25 offenders per officer, as compared to current caseloads of 100 to 125 per officer.

With the passage of an Intensive Supervision bill by the 55th General Assembly, the Judicial Department will continue to develop ISP programs.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Community Corrections in Colorado is a partnership between state and local government. Both units of government have different needs and goals which are served by the partnership. A primary goal of the state is to divert offenders from state correctional facilities to community corrections centers. The program is designed to serve convicted, repeat felons who do not pose a great threat to the community. It is estimated that from 1977 to 1983, the state diverted 2,454 offenders from the Department of Corrections which resulted in an estimated savings to the state of approxiately $75,000,000. (Palumbo, 1984:197)

The local unit of government has a desire to ensure that taxpayers' monies are used effectively and to ensure that the community is adequately protected from offenders. The community corrections board is the local body which makes decisions concerning placement of offenders in community corrections. There are over 200 local criminal justice officials and citizens who volunteer as members of the board. There are 20 community boards in 22 judicial districts, which serve 21 residential and non-residential programs.

The results of the partnership are many. Through the local community corrections boards, citizens have input into criminal justice decision making and criminal justice agencies have a forum in which to address issues. Offenders are able to pay their debt to the community in a constructive fashion. In FY 1986, offenders sentenced to community corrections paid $518,678 in restitution to crime victims, $620,499 in room and board fees to community corrections centers, and $307,814 in state and federal taxes. In addition offenders made family support payments and performed numerous hours of community services. The community correc tions service delivery network reflects the needs of the local community while it serves the state need to divert repeat, low-risk felons from the state correctional institutions.

The class of conviction and prior record for those sentenced to community corrections in FY 1986 is:

Present Offense

Felony 3	9.2%
Felony 4	75.4%
Felony 5	13.8%
Misdemeanor	1.5%

Prior Felony & Misdemeanor Convictions

2 or more felonies, plus misd.	35.4%
1 felony, plus misdemeanor	40.0%
Misdemeanor only	18.5%
No prior convictions	6.2%

As measured by felony convictions, 79 percent of diversion offenders have relatively serious prior records. Of the committing offense, 57 percent are felony class three or four offenses. In addition, 46 percent of the offenders were unemployed at the time of arrest and 78 percent had a drug or alcohol addiction. Fifty-four percent of the offenders had less than a high school education at the time of arrest.

Effective July 1, 1986, funding for diversion, community corrections has been moved from the Judicial Department to the Division of Criminal Justice, Department of Public Safety.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG DRIVING SAFETY PROGRAM

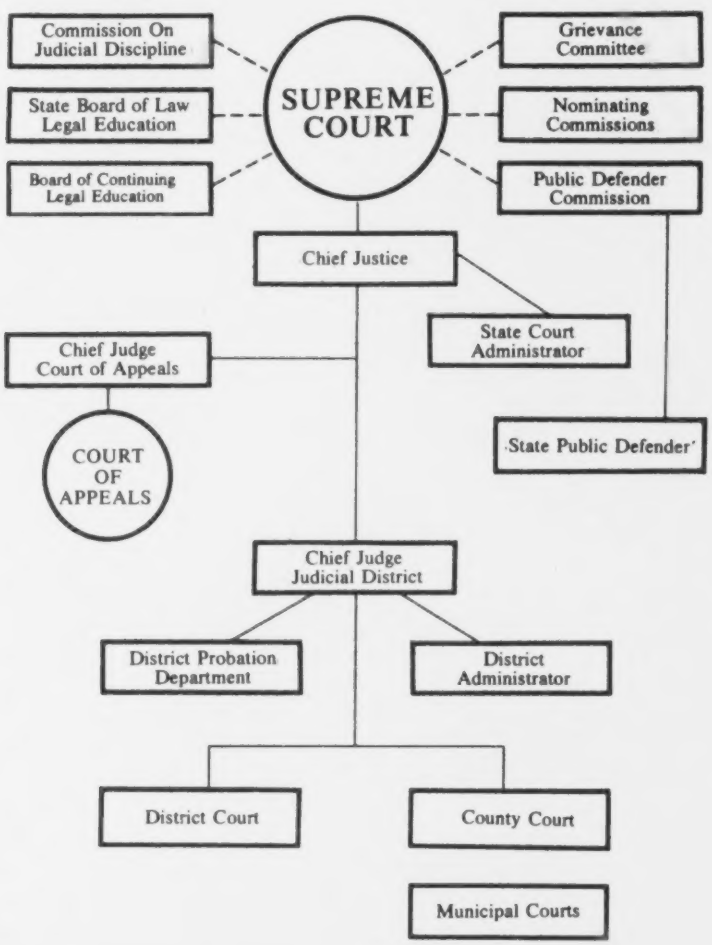
The Alcohol and Drug Driving Safety (ADDS) Program is administered by the probation departments in 21 of the 22 judicial districts. In the 2nd Judicial District, the City and County of Denver administers the program through its county court probation services. The program is funded by a statutory fee assessed against persons convicted of drunk driving offenses. These funds are appropriated to the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division of the Colorado Department of Health, which then contracts with the Judicial Department for program services.

The program is designed to identify problem drinkers and to encourage alcohol and drug education and treatment. Evaluations are required of Colorado residents convicted of, or granted deferred prosecutions or sentences for, drunk driving offenses. Alcohol evaluators conduct the evaluations, prepare sentencing recommendations to the courts, and supervise persons assigned to alcohol education or treatment.

This year, evaluations conducted in the 21 judicial districts under the Judicial Department contract totaled 25,150, a decline of 3.5 percent from 26,066 conducted in 1984-85. District activity varied greatly from the statewide trend. While the number declined by nearly 25 percent or more in the 8th and 21st judicial districts, there were increases of about 25 percent in the 5th, 18th, and 22nd districts. These trends reflect changes in drunk driving arrests across the state. There was a decline this year of 4.7 percent from last year in the drunk driving cases filed in county courts (excluding Denver), compared to a 5.6 percent increase from 1982-83 to 1983-84 and a 1.9 percent increase from 1983-84 to 1984-85.

At the close of Fiscal Year 1985-86, 18,134 defendants were under supervision of the ADDS programs, an average of about 400 persons per fulltime alcohol evaluator. This year, data processing programs were developed to assist in managing this supervisory caseload. These will be implemented during Fiscal Year 1987 in eight high volume judicial districts where personal computers have been installed. This should enhance the capabilities of these districts for effective supervision of the drunk driving offenders.

THE STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE



This is a composite representation of 22 judicial districts.
The Second Judicial District, which includes the Denver District, Juvenile, Superior, County and Probate Courts, varies substantially from this composite.

STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE

INTRODUCTION

The State Court Administrator's Office provides administrative support to the Supreme Court, and in particular, the Chief Justice as the administrative head of the judicial system, as well as administrative services to the appellate and trial courts, and probation departments throughout the state. The responsibilities of the office include coordination and control of budgetary, fiscal and management services for Judicial Department programs and support for the courts and probation departments by providing training, technical and management assistance, internal audits, and information. The office also interacts with and responds to inquiries from legislative committees, state auditors, the attorney general, other legislative and executive offices of the state, the public, judicial departments of other states, and national organizations.

In 1985-86, the department undertook a reorganization of the State Court Administrator's Office, with a goal to restructure the office to reflect more fully the department's objectives. The office is now comprised of the following divisions: Court Services, Professional and Legal Services, Financial Services, Human Resources, Planning and Analysis, and Data Processing Services. The emphasis of the department on providing services is evident by this new division structure.

VISITING AND SENIOR JUDGES

Justices and judges in the Colorado courts are assistedregularly by visiting judges from other courts in the state, as well as by senior judges who have retired from courts throughout the state. Visiting and Senior judges are appointed for a variety of reasons, including accumulation of judicial business, illness or death of a sitting judge, or disqualification of one or more judges. Both visiting and senior judges greatly facilitate case processing by serving when required.

Visiting judges are assigned to other courts by the Chief Justice, as authorized by the Colorado Constitution. Senior judges may be assigned under the same constitutional provision. Also, if approved by the Chief Justice prior to the senior judge's retirement, a senior judge can serve under a separate statutory provision which increases the judge's retirement annuity by 20 percent in exchange for agreeing to provide 60 days of temporary service during a 12-month period. During FY 1986, 1,731 days of service were provided by the 36 senior and visiting judges participating in the program.

1986 LEGISLATION

The 55th General Assembly passed a number of legislative initiatives in 1986 that affected the court system. This legislation falls into six categories: the administration of the courts, civil procedures, criminal procedures, juvenile, traffic and water matters.

The judiciary had three legislative priorities. These included the addition of six judges to the Court of Appeals, amendments to the appellate jurisdiction of that Court and the Supreme Court in order to fine-tune the appellate process, and an increase in judicial salaries at all levels of courts. None of the bills became law this session, however, all three matters remain high on the list of needs for the 1987 legislative session.

The Long Appropriations Bill, H.B. 1342, was signed by the Governor on May 26, 1986. The total Judicial Department budget is $81,493,657. The appropriation represents a modest increase over the previous fiscal year when the transfer of the Community Corrections Program to the Department of Public Safety is considered. Despite the continued shortage of revenues available to the state, 12 new probation positions were added and training and special purpose programs were funded at a manageable level. Salary increases for all state employees were delayed until March 1987 because of sparse state revenues. The state contribution to each employee's health and life insurance package was raised $7 per month. There was no change in mileage reimbursement.

A number of changes were made to the Workmen's Compensation and other related laws. S.B. 12 abolished the Industrial Commission and transferred the continuing powers of the commission to other agencies of state government. S.B. 22 concerning Workmen's Compensation in stress-related disorders, abolished the State Compensation Insurance Fund in the Department of Labor and Employment effective July 1, 1987. The bill creates a quasi-public corporation with a board of directors and gives this "Authority" the functions and duties of the State Compensation Insurance Fund.

A number of bills were introduced relating to tort reform. S.B. 67 limits the amount of damages which may be awarded in any civil action for pain and suffering to $250,000 unless the court finds clear and convincing evidence for raising such limit to $500,000. Limits do not apply to the recovery of compensatory damages for physical impairment or disfigurement. S.B. 69 consolidates the statute of limitations for personal civil actions by specifically stating either a one, two or three-year time period for bringing a particular action. S.B. 70 dealt with the concept of joint and several liability. The Act limits the liability of a defendent in any civil liability action to that amount represented by his share of negligence or fault producing the claimed injury, death, damage, or loss. S.B. 76 dealt with the assumption of duty of care by providing good faith immunity from all tort liability for persons who perform a service or act of assistance for no compensation or who adopt or enforce a policy or a regulation to protect another person. S.B. 86 abolished any common law cause of an action filed against a vendor of alcoholic beverages. The bill also declared that in certain cases, the consumption of alcohol rather than the sale is the proximate cause of injuries or damages.

With the Governor's veto of S.B. 167, there was no major rewrite of the criminal statutes enacted this year. There were, however, a few significant pieces of legislation concerning criminal matters. Specifically, H.B. 1008 provides for the mandatory sentencing of crimes of violence. H.B.'s 1220 and 1230 address criminal procedures while H.B. 1006 authorizes intensive proba-

tion supervision services to divert prison bound offenders. H.B. 1082 deals with Community Corrections; the bill allows the Division of Criminal Justice to contract for the provision of community correction facilities.

The juvenile and domestic relations areas saw one major piece of legislation enacted. H.B. 1275 was signed by the Governor on May 19, 1986. The bill contains guidelines for judges to use as a rebuttable presumption in determining child support awards. The Act brings Colorado in line with the federal regulations concerning child support enforcement. Its adoption will also allow the state through the Department of Social Services to collect matching funds from the federal government.

Twelve separate pieces of legislation were enacted by the General Assembly this year addressing traffic cases. These acts deal with subjects ranging from increasing fees to motor vehicle towing procedures. H.B. 1211 will have a significantimpact on county court. This Act increases many of the fines for traffic violations and provides that motorists may keep traffic records confidential unless they accumulate more than two violations or acquire at least 7 penalty points.

Five bills were enacted this year concerning water courts dealing with such subjects as water flows, water storage, and abandonment of water rights.

A number of proposed constitutional amendments pertaining to judicial selection and administration were defeated.

JUDICIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

In July of 1985 the Chief Justice created the Judicial Advisory Council in order to expand and enhance the planning capability of the judicial system and to develop effective methods of improving and administering that system more effectively. Justice Jean Dubofsky chairs the twenty-four member committee which meets quarterly. The membership is composed of judges from the appellate and trial courts, a member from the State Court Administrator's Office, a probation officer, a district court administrator, a clerk of court, a member of the Public Defender's Office, a district attorney and six members from the public at large.

In its first year of existence the Council undertook a number of significant projects. At its first meeting the council members discussed the areas where they believed attention needed to be focused and through a needs survey prioritized their efforts. The six subject areas to be addressed by the Council are: the lack of public confidence in the judiciary, inefficiencies in the court system, management problems, frivolous litigation, domestic relation cases in the court system and sentencing.

In its subsequent meetings the Council focused its attention on the lack of public confidence, inefficiencies in the system and management problems. Two subcommittees were formed to address specific issues. One subcommittee is developing a proposal to initiate a judicial evaluation in the state based on the 1980 Hoffman report. Another committee is addressing specific problems that arise from the current judicial district boundaries which inhibit the most effective use of judges and staff and also the problems with the current part-time county judge system. Those include problems with conflict of interest, salary and differences in educational backgrounds of judges. One proposal being studied is to utilize full-time circuit riding judges in lieu of county-based part-time judges. The subcommittee is also considering management standards for judges. These standards will consider the type of activity judges are engaged in as opposed to only case filing and termination standards. In addition, the subcommittee is identifying the needs of courtrooms of the 21st Century by looking at technological innovations which will enhance the courts' ability to process cases. Reports will be submitted to the Supreme Court in the fall of 1986.

CONTRACT PROGRAM FOR COURT APPOINTED COUNSEL

Legal services for indigents charged with criminal violations are delivered predominantly through the office of the State Public Defender. The Public Defender is responsible for legal representation provided in criminal cases by the appointment of private counsel when a conflict of interest requires separate representation. The State Court Administrator's Office continues to administer funds for the provision of counsel who serve as Guardians Ad Litem and provide representation for indigent persons in Dependency-Neglect cases.

During FY 1986, five judicial districts negotiated contracts with attorneys to represent individuals as GAL's and respondent parent counsel. The following chart shows a comparison between the cost per appointment for attorneys on contract and the cost per appointment for attorneys not on contract. A cost savings of $95,548 resulted from the contract court appointments. In addition, all districts felt that the quality of representation was far better with contract attorneys.

In all districts but Denver, contracting resulted in a cost per case significantly less than that for non-contract appointments. In the 8th District, the cost per case for the contract was 46 percent less than non-contract appointments, while costs in the 14th, 17th and 21st districts were 23 percent, 42 percent and 32 percent less expensive, respectively. In Denver, the cost for contract attorneys was nearly the same as the cost for non-contract appointments.

In order to improve the quality of representation and to decrease future expenditures for GAL and respondent parent appointments, the Department will expand the contract program for court appointed counsel in all of the large and mid-sized courts throughout the state.

District	Cost Per Appointment/ Contract Attorneys	Cost Per Appointment/ Non-Contract Attorneys	Cost Savings
8th	$252	$464	30,104
14th	225	289	2,176
17th	300	515	61,705
21st	275	404	7,998
Denver Juvenile	$495	$482	6,435
TOTAL			95,548

Table 22. Cost Per Appointment Statewide by Category and District FY 1985

District	GAL	RPC*	GAL & RPC
1st	$434	$423	$430
3rd	175	346	228
4th	377	462	400
5th	566	487	536
6th	410	397	403
7th	282	450	380
8th	319	552	464
9th	667	756	720
10th	391	533	451
11th	460	392	407
12th	352	240	290
13th	226	275	253
14th	280	292	289
15th	305	599	486
16th	337	475	392
17th	576	440	515
18th	494	355	477
19th	325	482	384
20th	727	640	682
21st	386	415	404
Denver Juvenile	482	557	535
Statewide Average	443	477	457
Front Range Average	468	537	491
Non-Front Range Average	370	332	398

* *Respondent Parent Counsel.*

PROFESSIONAL AND LEGAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Professional and Legal Services Division was created September 1985 as a result of the reorganization of the State Court Administrator's Office to coordinate administration of two of the Supreme Court's system-wide priorities: training and public education. The Division is responsible for all training, public education, and legal services for the Judicial Department as well as administrative liaison duties with the boards, committees, and commissions for which the Supreme Court is responsible.

Training and Judicial Conference

Training constitutes one of the three priorities of the Colorado Supreme Court. Consequently, additional training efforts were initiated and previous programs reexamined.

Essential to any profession is the need for continuing education. All professionals must keep abreast of innovations and new developments in their respective fields. To maintain the quality of any profession, including that of judges and staff in the Judicial Department, new techniques must be learned on a regular basis.

In the winter of 1986 the Supreme Court's Task Force on the Permanent Placement of Children held a two-day training conference which included judges, legislators, county attorneys, guardian ad litem representatives, and other interested groups. The conference made a number of recommendations concerning the problem of abused and neglected children.

Two week-long orientation programs were conducted for new judges covering basic skills and information needed by people assuming the responsibility of a judgeship such as advisements, arraignments, judicial ethics, and docket management.

In the fall the judges attended the annual judicial conference which included sessions on evidence, eliminating gender bias in the courts, and a delay reduction seminar. The conference is convened annually by the Chief Justice, as required by the Colorado statutes. In addition to the educational seminars which provide continuing legal education opportunities for the justices and judges, judicial system policies were discussed.

Referees and commissioners attended a three-day training session in May which covered such topics as application of judicial immunity to referees and commissioners, contempt proceedings, and legislative updates. In the future, one-third of the referees and commissioners will attend the Judicial Conference as will one-third of the Senior Judges to insure they are apprised of developments in the law and provided with other educational opportunities.

Judges also attended a number of more specialized programs conducted by the National Judicial College in Reno. Management training sessions were conducted for trial court and probation staff at various times throughout the year.

In April, an innovative program, entitled "Doing Justice: Justice and the Humanities" was conducted for 38 judges and 34 spouses from throughout the state. The program was made possible by grants from the Colorado Endowment for the Humanities and U. S. West, Inc. The purpose of the seminar was to provide an opportunity for judges to reexamine their judicial philosophies, attitudes, and roles to revitalize their perspectives and dedication to public service. Judges make life-affecting decisions and must consider morality and ethics as well as complexities of the law.

The seminar was directed by Professor Saul Touster, Legal Studies Department, Brandeis University, who developed and has implemented similar programs for judges throughout the United States. Other faculty members were from the University of Colorado, University of Denver, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The program received unanimous acclaim from the 72 participants and seven observers who attended. As a result, another session will be conducted next year with the assistance of grants from the Gannett Foundation and the Colorado Endowment for the Humanities.

In addition to the "Doing Justice" program which was separately funded, the $30,000 allocated for training enabled the Department to train 361 judges and staff.

Public Education

The Committee on Public Education is charged with improving the public's understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the judiciary. The membership of the Committee was expanded to include media and school representatives early in the fiscal year and a fulltime Public Education Coordinator was hired by the Office of the State Court Administrator to provide staff support to the Committee. Since that time, the work of the Committee has increased extensively over that of recent years. The Committee consists of three subcommittees: schools, community, and media. Each of the subcommittees has been working on a number of projects, many of which focus on the upcoming Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. Previous estimates indicated that the Committee's efforts reached approximately 37,000 members of the public annually. Due to increased involvement with the community and media approximately 173,000 contacts with the public were made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1986.

Projects accomplished by the Committee during the year included a number of appearances by judges and other representatives of the Judicial Department on various television programs, televising a Town Hall meeting about the role of the Judiciary as a Law Day project, and initial development of law-related programs in six pilot districts throughout the state. Planning commenced on a series of programs for schools which focus on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution.

PLANNING AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

As a result of the reorganization of the State Court Administrator's Office, the planning component received added emphasis. The Judicial Advisory Council was created and is staffed by the Division of Planning and Analysis. In addition, the division produces the Department's statistical reports. As part of its responsibility, the Division developed, with the Probation Administrators Association, the guidelines which resulted in the issuance of the Chief Justice Directive concerning probation priorities; continued to work with the sentencing guidelines and intensive supervision probation project in Colorado Springs; obtained federal grants to institute the sentencing guidelines and intensive supervision program in Boulder and Fort Collins and completed the training of all probation officers in the Case Management Classification system.

As part of its responsibility to staff the Judicial Advisory Council, the Division completed a needs survey and has completed preliminary data gathering on judicial evaluation, part-time county judges and the boundaries of the judicial districts, all of which has been submitted to the Judicial Advisory Council.

Current activities include the reassessment of the Judicial Cost Model, development of an arbitration system and staffing the Chief Justice's Committee on Delay Reduction.

DATA PROCESSING

The Data Processing Services Division provides both on-line and batch automated data processing services to the state courts. On-line data processing is integrated with the day-to-day operation of the nine large front range district courts, eight county courts and seven probation departments. The Denver County Court maintains its criminal case files on the Judicial Department data base. The remainder of the state submits data and receives reports that are batch processed. Other services which are provided for management purposes at the state level include payroll, budget, property management, vouchering and various statistical reports.

In March 1985, a long-range automation plan was recommended by the Judicial Automation Committee and adopted by the Supreme Court. The long-range plan focused attention on three principal areas. First, the plan called for replacing the current trial court case processing system and the development of a probation automation system. Other needed systems included appellate court case processing, accounts receivable and community corrections. Second, the plan called for a distributed approach to data processing whereby minicomputers would be placed in each judicial district; the General Government Computer Center mainframe would serve to store information while the actual processing would occur at the local level. Third, the Judicial Automation Committee would continue to be responsible for monitoring the progress of the plan while a new Technical Advisory Committee would make recommendations concerning all technical aspects associated with this plan.

The FY 87 budget request reflected funds needed to continue support of existing systems and for the replacement of the current trial court case processing and automation of probation departments using a distributed network of minicomputers. No funds were appropriated by the legislature. The FY 88 budget request will again address the needs to implement this part of the plan.

An Accounts Receivable system was developed and has been implemented in some of the on-line district and county courts. The remainder of the on-line courts will be using the system by the end of September.

The development of a Community Corrections system was delayed until it was determined by the legislature where Community Corrections would be placed on July 1, 1986. Subsequently, the program was placed in the Department of Public Safety, therefore no system was developed.

An Appellate Court Case Processing system is under development by the staff and is composed of two modules–Issue Tracking and Case Management. Issue Tracking was implemented in both courts during the year. Analysis for the Case Management module was initiated and a January 1, 1987 implementation date is projected.

A link between the Colorado Bureau of Investigation computer and the computer at the General Government Computer Center has been developed to provide on-line probation departments direct access to CCIC files, NCIC files and the Motor Vehicle records. Four probation departments are currently utilizing the access capabilities in a test mode as there still exists some technical problems to be resolved. It is anticipated that the remainder of the on-line probation departments will have access by the end of September, 1986.

Ten more microcomputers were installed in probation departments for word processing and case processing. All but two districts now have microcomputers. In addition, eight microcomputers for Alcohol Evaluation Units were installed which were purchased from Health Department funds. They are currently using them for word processing with future plans for case management utilizing a system being contractually developed.

MEDIATION

For the past fiscal year, the Office of Dispute Resolution has been providing mediation services for dissolution cases in the metro Denver area. In the 18th Judicial District, there were 79 cases, 52 of which reached full or partial agreement. Since the beginning of June 1986, Judicial Department mediators have been assigned to the Arapahoe County Courthouse on the days when domestic cases are heard. This availability has allowed judges and referees to refer overload cases to the mediator for possible resolution of issues. This has proved very helpful to the judges in terms of court time saved, and to the parties in not having cases continued.

In the 2nd and 20th Judicial Districts, mediation sessions have been arranged as necessary. In the 20th district, there were 33 cases in the last fiscal year, 25 of which reached full or partial agreement.

It is expected that mediation will play an even more important role in the next fiscal year, as pressure continues for courts to resolve more disputes in a non-adversarial manner. New federal and state laws concerning child support adjudication and enforcement also emphasize mediation as a significant factor in resolving disputes.

INTERNAL AUDIT PROGRAM

Each fiscal year, the Division of Court Services conducts financial, investigative, and performance audits of state courtsand court related agencies. The purpose of the program is to ensure that all courts and court related agencies are complying with generally accepted accounting principles, fiscal rules and procedures, applicable statutes, Supreme Court Rules and court performance standards.

A total of 21 audits were conducted this year. Of the 21, nine were conducted in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 19th, and 20th judicial districts.

Six additional audits were conducted of the Supreme Court Clerk's Office, the Court of Appeals Clerk's Office, the State Public Defender, Denver Adult Probation, the Court Appointed Counsel Project, and the Judicial Parking Lot.

The remaining six audits were of private community corrections facilities under contract to the State Judicial Department. These facilities were:

Pikes Peak (4th)
Hilltop House (6th)
CAPS (14th)
Loft House (17th)
The Restitution Center (19th)
Boulder Community Treatment Center (20th)

COURT FACILITIES

The Annual Report, Colorado Judicial Facilities 1985 contains facility inventories and projections of space needs for the appellate courts, trial courts, probation and the State Court Administrator's Office. The report projects all Judicial Department facility needs to the year 2005 and is an important tool in the planning and acquisition of court facilities. It is used extensively by the county governments and their architectural consultants.

Construction activity is continuing throughout the state. Rennovation projects are nearing completion in El Paso, Delta, Douglas, Moffatt, Pitkin and Weld counties. New buildings are under construction in Arapahoe, Elbert, Morgan and Summit counties. Projects are being planned in Alamosa, Boulder, Huerfano, Jefferson, La Plata, Mesa, Mineral and Pueblo counties. Interim air conditioning has been completed in all of the Denver court facilities.

The Colorado Legislature appropriated $328,729 for furniture and equipment for new facilities in Delta, Douglas, Elbert, Moffatt, Summit and Weld counties.

The current inventory of court space in Colorado is 775,120 net square feet with the projected need for the year 2005 of 1,006,131 net square feet. Approximately 231,000 net square feet is required in the next 20 years.

FINANCIAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Financial Services Division's major challenge during the fiscal year was management of a $1.2 million budget reduction that affected nearly every appropriation line item. This reduction was exacerbated by the inadequate funding of mandated costs. A supplemented budget request was made at mid-year for $750,000--the Legislature appropriated only $250,000. Nevertheless, by year-end, with the transfer of over $200,000 of unexpended public defender funds and after an eight-month hiring freeze, the Department was able to close its book without an overexpenditure.

A comprehensive "A to Z" payroll manual was published in FY 1986, with much of the development and writing done by three district payroll clerks. Late in the fiscal year, training began for the new on-line payroll system adopted by the State Controller's Office, a system the Department will use, with implementation in July of 1986. The collection clerk program was developed through the Accounts Receivable Committee, a committee composed of judges, clerks, district administrators and SCA staff. The purpose of a pilot project in the 4th, 8th and 22nd districts was to evaluate the potential for additional collection of fees, fines and costs by intervention of the collection clerk before a stay is granted to the defendant. As a result of this pilot program, it was estimated that over $1.4 million more could be collected, after costs, if the program was implemented statewide.

Other division accomplishments include use of the Wang PC to automate budget request schedules; fiscal summary recapitulations, capital outlay, expenditure forecast models and fixed cost analysis, saving time and improving report accuracy. In addition, the purchasing office was designated the focal point and repository for all lease purchase contracts.

FINANCIAL SERVICES SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1985-86
ACCRUED REVENUE TO THE STATE

Accrued Revenue to the General Fund	
Tax - Civil Cases	250,480.86
Tax - Vital Statistics	80,899.17
Copy Work, Certifications, etc.	330,236.76
Water Case Filings	209,536.32
Civil Docket Fees	8,545,245.35
Probate Fees	620,716.40
Water Case Mailings	7,722.72
Judgment Fees	9,642.94
Jury Fees	311,093.93
Criminal Fees, Court Costs, Bond Forfeits	1,552,276.86
Probation Fees	485,589.31
Partial Attorney Fee Paid by Indigent	136,819.94
Felony, Misdemeanor Fines	555,012.57
Fish and Game Fines (50%)[1]	73,898.25
Miscellaneous Fees and Fines	375,054.66
Unclaimed Funds	113,190.86
Collection Service Fees	48,119.36
TOTAL	13,609,297.54
Accrued Revenue to the Highway Users Fund	
Traffic Fines and Forfeits	2,823,182.40
D.U.I. - Outside City Limits	332,470.90
D.U.I. - Inside City Limits	936,999.89
Collection Service Fee	19,529.33
TOTAL	4,073,123.86
Accrued to the Game, Fish and Parks Funds	
Fish and Game Fines (50%)	72,356.62
Collection Service Fee	317.59
TOTAL	72,039.03

1 Does not total exactly 50% due to 2 courts marking direct payments.